

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

HELP FARMERS FIRST

CUBAN ARMY MUST WAIT FOR ITS PAY.

President-Elect Palma Has Important Consultation with Military Chiefs—Kansas Farmers to Combine in Effort to Secure High Prices for Crops.

An important conference has been held between President-Elect Palma and his cabinet members, the military chiefs, who participated in the late insurrection against Spain. The meeting was at the request of the President-elect, who desired to obtain the views of former Cuban soldiers on the question of pay for their services. The result of the consultation was entirely satisfactory to the President-elect, all his conferees acquiescing to the plans outlined by him. He is opposed to immediately paying the army. His proposition is to give first attention to agriculture of the island. By fostering this industry, he argues, will be obtained the wages of the army. The constitution of Cuba and the Platt amendment provide that the budget and interest must first be taken care of from the loan that will be negotiated. Gen. Palma said that it must first be determined who is really entitled to be paid, which means an overhauling of the Cuban army. It is now estimated that \$80,000,000, which is considered far too much. It is believed that \$15,000,000 will suffice to settle all legitimate claims. Perhaps two years will be required to settle in full. The President-elect also proposes to have the government take care of those crippled in the war who are invalids as a result. Provision will also be made for widows. The question of pensions will not be favorably received.

GO DOWN WITH THE WRECK.

Captain, Wife and Son Sink with Foundering Schooner Barkolow.
The schooner M. P. Barkolow, from Marine City, foundered in Lake Erie last night. Captain J. H. Barkolow, his wife and son, and a young man, were on board. The schooner was carrying a cargo of lumber. The wreck was discovered by a fisherman. The bodies of the captain, wife and son were recovered. The young man was still missing.

FARMERS TO FIX GRAIN PRICES.

Kansas Men Plan to Sell Entire Crop Through One Man.
The farmers of Kansas intend to throttle the grain trust and will fix their own prices on wheat and corn. The plan is for each farmer to list his crops with the secretary of the association, who will thereby be better qualified to name a price for which the products will be sold because he will have a monopoly of the entire crop.

League Base-Ball Race.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

Club	W.	L.
Pittsburgh	6	3
Chicago	6	3
Philadelphia	5	4
Brooklyn	5	5
St. Louis	5	5

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

Club	W.	L.
Washington	3	1
Chicago	2	2
Detroit	2	2
Baltimore	2	2

End of San Francisco Strike.

The strike on the street railway system of the United Railroads of San Francisco has been officially declared off. Victory rests with the employees, who are conceded all their principal demands. The United Railroads have granted an advance in wages, a ten-hour day and in a measure recognized the Carmen's union.

High Prices for Monte.

Thorough inquiry into conditions in meat markets shows that cattle shortage is slight; that tariff and combinations with railroads for rebates enable big packers to keep up prices in spite of satisfactory range conditions.

John Wanamaker Acquitted.

John Wanamaker, charged with selling poison contrary to law, was acquitted in Philadelphia of the charge by Magistrate Stratton, who said the accused was guilty of a technical violation, but did his best to repair the fault.

Hebrew Prisoner Set Free.

Simon Shanoniski, a Hebrew sentenced to the Onondaga County Jail at Syracuse, N. Y., for fifteen days, was released on appeal to County Judge Ross, on the ground that he could not live on the jail diet during the protracted season.

Counterfeiter of Postal Cards.

Postoffice Inspector Stuart unearthed a plant for manufacturing postal cards in Chicago, arrested the proprietor, Louis Smith, and confiscated his plant.

Death of J. Sterling Morton.

J. Sterling Morton, former Secretary of Agriculture, died at the residence of his son, Mark Morton, at Lake Forest, Ill.

St. Paul Prohibitionists Win.

St. Paul Prohibitionists won their fight and the name of Henry Fitz was the official ballot as the party's candidate for Mayor.

Rich Gold Strike in Montana.

Reports of a fabulous find of gold at Sand Creek, Mont., were received. A man named Meyer, who had been working for ore for many years, had discovered a rich vein of gold. The extent of the strike has not been ascertained, but Meyer says he has an abundance of ore.

Herkimer Almost Destroyed.

The town of Herkimer, Kan., was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The place had a population of about 500. The origin of the fire is unknown. The property loss is estimated at \$100,000.

United States Takes a Hand.

Attorney General Knox has commanded United States District Attorney Sol Bietlin to bring suit in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago to enjoin the packers who constitute the so-called beef trust from continuing their alleged combination in restraint of trade.

Large Apartment House Burns.

Another of the great Chicago apartment buildings, the Vincennes, at Vincennes avenue and Thirty-sixth street, has been destroyed by fire, and many tenants barely escaped with their lives. The loss is \$150,000, and it is covered by insurance.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

TWO WHIPPED BY A MOB.

Peaceable Citizens of Brown County, Indiana, Victims of White Caps.

Two outrages by White Cap bands against peaceable citizens of Brown County, which were attended by almost incredible brutality, have caused intense excitement in that section of Indiana. The wife of one of the victims has come violently insane as a result of the brutal treatment of her husband. William Caldwell, the first victim, was met on a lonely road by the White Caps and whipped till exhausted by loss of blood. He was found the next morning near the roadside in an unconscious condition. Finley Stretchberry, the second victim, was taken from his house by twenty masked men. They broke down the doors. As they rushed into the house Stretchberry bravely faced the mob with a shotgun. He poured the contents of one barrel into them. Before he could fire again he was seized by one of the White Caps. Stretchberry did not lose his courage. He fought desperately and managed to free himself. As he raised his gun for a second time his wife rushed to his side and persuaded him to drop the gun. The mob then seized Stretchberry and took him to the door of the house, where they beat him over the head with clubs and revolvers. He fell to the ground. Mrs. Stretchberry was forced into the kitchen, while her husband was taken to a stretch of woods and unmercifully whipped. After beating the man to their heart's content the White Caps released him, took him farther down the road and tied him to a fence post. Then the beating was renewed until the victim was dead. Unlike other outrages that have occurred in Brown County, no reason whatever is given for the attacks upon the two men. Both are said to be quiet, law-abiding citizens, and neither has ever been charged with any crime.

NEGRO STABS AN INSTRUCTOR.

Professor Huey Attacked While Driving Disturbers from Ball Park.

Prof. Charles S. Huey, assistant in the department of physical training in the State Normal School at Emporia, Kan., was stabbed seriously in the breast and his jaw was broken by a young negro during a ball game. Sam Harrison, accused of the stabbing, was arrested after a siege in a house where he sought refuge. He held his pursuers at bay for his hour. Huey had ordered a number of negro boys off the fence at the ball park, and when they retaliated by throwing stones he went outside, where he was attacked by the crowd. He knocked several of the boys down before succumbing to his injuries.

WOOD LIBERTIES REVERES.

Governor General Wood at Havana has issued an order pardoning W. H. Reeves, who was recently sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$35,000 for complicity in the Cuban postal frauds. Reeves was liberated at once. Gen. Wood says he pardoned Reeves because he was a witness for the State.

STEAMER SUNK BY FIRE.

The steamer Sunrise burned to the water's edge at her wharf in New Orleans. The fire spread rapidly and some of the passengers and crew narrowly escaped, but all were saved. The ship carried considerable freight, which was badly damaged. The Sunrise was valued at \$25,000.

GROVER MURDERED AND SON WOUNDED.

Peter Pafniski, a grocer at 46 Broad street, Chicago, was shot and instantly killed by two men who were attempting to rob his store. Julius Pafniski, his son, was also shot and badly wounded. One bullet striking him in the right side and another in his left leg just above the knee.

FREMONT, IOWA, ALMOST DESTROYED.

Fremont, Iowa, was visited by a fire which destroyed three-fourths of the business part of the town. The loss will reach \$35,000, with insurance of about \$15,000. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin. All the west side of Main street, excepting two buildings, was destroyed.

SHOT BY DARING SAFE ROBBER.

The crew of a West Pennsylvania train came upon a gang of burglars while they were trying to blow open the safe of a Pullman car. The burglars shot at the crew, but all were saved. The safe was empty.

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WRECK SAFE WITH DYNAMITE.

The safe of the Elkhorn railroad station at Harvard, Neb., was blown open with dynamite and its contents stolen by robbers. No clue to the robbers has been found.

FRIGHTENED BY ACID EXPLOSIONS.

Explosion of acids on vessel being towed at Sandusky, N. Y., caused enormous cloud of fumes, which passed over New York, frightening heavy women and children.

WINDSTORMS CAUSE HEAVY LOSS.

Severe windstorms in several States in the Missouri valley caused loss of life and destruction of property. Three were killed at Joplin, Mo., and five fatally injured. Omaha reported one fatality.

LAUGHES HERSELF TO DEATH.

Miss Catherine Maude Rice, a pretty girl, laughed herself to death at Louisville, Ky. The physicians in charge said lesion of the brain was produced by her laughter.

FIRE AT IDAVILLE, IND.

Idaville, Ind., was almost wiped out by fire Wednesday. The loss is about \$50,000, with \$3,000 insurance. The town is without fire protection. Fifteen business firms were burned out.

RAILROAD OFFICES FOR CHICAGO.

General offices of the Lake Shore road are to be removed to Chicago, and the new Lake Shore-Island depot will consist of twelve instead of eight stories.

FUNSTON ASKED TO DESIST.

President Roosevelt has official communication sent to Gen. Funston expressing the wish that he stop talking publicly on the Philippines.

Governor Denies Charges.

Gov. Jefferson Davis of Arkansas denied charges of drunkenness made against him by Baptists, and asked Little Rock church to try him.

FIRE SWEEPS SARCOPHAGUS.

Sarcophagus, Mo., was completely swept by fire. Fifteen business houses burned. Loss \$100,000.

U. S. SENATOR IN AFFRAY.

Money of Mississippi Has Altercation with Street Conductor.

United States Senator Money used a knife in resisting the attempt of a Washington street railroad conductor to eject him from a car. Senator Money, while en route to the Capitol, changed cars at the Union station in Pennsylvania avenue. When he boarded a car that would carry him up the hill to the Senate wing of the Capitol a demand was made by the conductor for his fare. Senator Money said he had not been given a transfer and he refused to pay. The conductor after a few words attempted, with the aid of another man, to eject the senator. Money cut the conductor in the hand with a penknife. He was not arrested because he was on the way to the Senate, and was, therefore, under the protection of the Constitution from interference by law officers. The conductor's wound is not serious.

FOREST FIRES RAGE.

Heavy Loss in Pennsylvania—Oil Producers' Property Is Damaged.

Forest fires about Oil City, Pa., have caused a loss of \$30,000. A Venango County oil producer in forty-eight hours. A fire started at Fertig, and the South Penn Oil Company lost ten derricks and equipment and two 200-barrel tanks. Koch Brothers lost fifteen derricks and equipment, a boiler house, and power houses. Their individual losses will reach \$12,000. Sherbrooke & Co. lost five derricks and equipment, the Oil City Fuel Supply company one derrick and B. B. Brundred two derricks. Reports from Forest County show that the fire is doing great damage in the virgin forest near Womert. The large saw and lumber mill at Gilgofie near there, was destroyed by fire, which caught from a blaze in adjacent woods.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

Former Soldier from Illinois Is Convicted in Minneapolis.

Herbert G. Galleghue was convicted at Minneapolis of murder in the second degree. He killed Charles J. Hennrich, 77, the only penalty which can be imposed under the Minnesota statute is imprisonment for life. Galleghue is the son of Dr. J. W. Galleghue of Chicago, Ill. He served three years in the United States army before going to Minneapolis. Last November he married Miss Ida Raup, in Otter Tail County. The couple went to Minneapolis to work. March 7 Galleghue visited his wife at the hotel kitchen. She told him of an attack Collins had made upon her. Galleghue immediately shot the negro dead.

HUGE STEEL PLANT FOR SOUTH CHICAGO.

Plans have been made by the South Chicago Furnace Company for the erection of a steel mill to cost \$2,000,000 on the company's ground on the Calumet river in connection with its present large plant. The new mill will give employment to 2,000 men and be one of the best equipped of its kind in the country.

EXPLOSION WRECKS TUGBOAT.

While lying in New York creek, near the Manhattan avenue bridge, in Greenpoint, New York, the tugboat Thomas Percival was destroyed by an explosion. Three of the crew—an engineer and two firemen—are missing. Edward Moran, a watchman, was found in the debris. He was fatally hurt.

TOWNS DESTROYED IN GUATEMALA.

Three earthquakes reduced to ruins Quetzaltenango, the second city of importance in Guatemala, having 25,000 inhabitants, and destroyed the town of Amatitlan. It is reported that 500 persons were killed in Quetzaltenango, but the rumor lacks confirmation.

AGED WOMAN IS MURDERED.

Mrs. Sarah Lynch, 75 years old, was found dead in the rear of her home in Cleveland, and her husband, Martin Lynch, 60 years old, is under arrest, charged with the murder. The woman was shot through the temple. Lynch was covered with blood and was drunk.

GRANTS RHEA LONG RESPIRE.

Gov. Savage has granted a respite until July 10, 1903, to William Rhea, convicted of the murder of Herman Zahn and sentenced to be hanged. Rhea's last postpossession the execution beyond the term of the present Governor.

FIFTY MILLION BANK PLANNED.

Financiers in Wall street were stirred Tuesday by the prospect of a \$50,000,000 national bank. Directors of the National City Bank considered tentatively a proposition to increase its capital above the \$10,000,000 mark.

STEAMBOAT BURNED IN CANAL.

The steamboat Elko was burned to the water's edge in the Delaware and Raritan canal, just below Trenton, N. J. The boat carried freight between Philadelphia and New York. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

ENTIRE FAMILY IS BURNED.

At Hull, Que., the house and stable of Thomas Hill caught fire, presumably through a stroke of lightning, and Hill, his wife and three children and John Watson, a hired man, were burned to death.

MANY FAMILIES HOMELESS.

Fire originating in a stable owned by the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company at Bellefontaine, Pa., destroyed \$50,000 worth of property and rendered many families homeless.

KILLS BILL FOR A 2-CENT RAILWAY FARE.

After a debate lasting less than ten minutes the Massachusetts State Senate killed the House bill to establish a maximum rate of 2 cents a mile upon railroads.

LOVES HOUSE, COMMITTS SUICIDE.

Because her stepfather, Joseph Wilke, was forced to sell his old homestead in St. Paul, to the Omaha Railroad, Mrs. Scaphin M. Reinhardt drank four ounces of carbolic acid and died soon afterward.

CAPT. CLARK DECLINES TO ATTEND.

Capt. Charles E. Clark has declined the appointment of special naval representative at the coronation of King Edward, and the President has named Rear Admiral Watson for that mission.

FOUND FALSE POSTAL CARDS.

The postal authorities in New York are working over the discovery of counterfeit postal cards in the mails from nearly every part of the United States.

J. S. MORTON IS DEAD.

FORMER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE PASSES AWAY.

Death Occurs at Home of His Son at Lake Forest, Ill.—Deceased Was an Agriculturist of National Reputation—Originator of Arbor Day.

J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture under the last Cleveland administration, died Sunday afternoon at the residence of his son, Mark Morton, at Lake Forest, Ill. His three sons, Mark, Paul and Joy Morton, with their families, were at the bedside of their father when he died. His physicians were in almost constant attendance on their patient during the last few days, although they and the family were fully aware that there was no hope of his recovery.

Secretary Morton's illness dates from last November, when he contracted a severe cold while speaking at the stock show in Chicago. The cold ran into an attack of grip, and Mr. Morton was in a hospital for several weeks. When he was able to travel he returned to his home at Nebraska City, where he suffered a relapse.

After a partial recovery he went to the City of Mexico, expecting that his health would be restored. During his stay in the South he was attacked with a disease of the bronchial arteries, and he returned to his home at Nebraska City, where he was in bed for several weeks. He was unable to travel and his health gradually sank until the end.

Since the death of his youngest son, Carl, a year ago last January, Mr. Morton had been a changed man, and his intimate friends say the grief he then experienced indirectly hastened his death.

Julius Sterling Morton had been one of the foremost Democrats of the nation for nearly half a century. His first official position was given him by President Buchanan in 1857, that of secretary of the territory of Nebraska. His last office was that of Secretary of Agriculture in the last Cleveland cabinet. In the Cleveland cabinet from 1893 to 1897. All his life he had been a farmer and had been a leader in the upbuilding of every line of agriculture. It was he who originated "Arbor day," which has become an annual festival throughout the western prairie states. If Mr. Morton had the choice he would rather be remembered in connection with that anniversary than for anything else he ever accomplished. Even on his book rack was the motto "plant trees."

Mr. Morton's public life practically ended with his retirement from the cabinet in 1897. He was a devoted and ardent supporter of the Bryan campaign that immediately followed that administration. Mr. Morton forsook the Democrats and declared himself for the gold standard, casting his strength for the Republican candidate.

HIS CAREER SKETCHED.

Mr. Morton was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., April 22, 1832. When he was but 2 years of age his parents removed to Michigan, where the boy attended the primary schools. At the proper age he returned to New York and attended Union College, where he graduated in 1854. The same year he was married and emigrated to the farm country of Nebraska. He promptly accepted a half section of government land at Nebraska City, and for more than forty years he had lived on the same farm and had always been active in its management.

It was in 1858 that President Buchanan appointed Mr. Morton secretary of the territory, and the Governor, dying during the term, he became acting Governor.

DOES NEWSPAPER WORK.

During his college days Mr. Morton became a contributor to the Detroit Free Press; and later he wrote for the Chicago Times in the days when that paper occupied its most prominent position in the West. Mr. Morton's newspaper experience was acquired at that time served him well in after years, and he has been connected with some publication nearly all his life. Shortly after he went West he started the Nebraska City News, and was its first editor. For many years he had been proprietor and general editor of the Conservative, a weekly publication in Nebraska City that has had a large following among the farmers.

Although little known in the East, up to the time that Cleveland appointed him to the new Department of Agriculture, he at once took front rank among the agriculturists of the country, and became the exponent of many reforms in farming that have served to revolutionize the industry.

Mr. Morton was supposed to be in comfortable life if not affluent circumstances. His farm in Nebraska is one of the largest and best in the country, and the highest cultivated in the State, indeed in the whole West. He is also said to own considerable property in Washington City and in Chicago.

SHORT NEWS NOTES.

Several business houses, McArthur, O., burned.

Flood at Osthon, Moravia, drowned thirteen miners.

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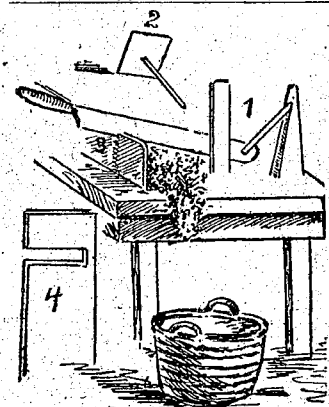
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FARMS AND FARMERS

Home-Made Clover Cutter.
A simple device is here shown for cutting green food for poultry (that are confined). The idea is clearly shown in the illustration, and little explanation is necessary.

An old table that is strong and firm on its feet, is fitted with a square trough with a slot cut in it, as shown at figure 3, which guides the knife blade. Figure 1 shows how the end of the knife is hung to an upright piece so fitted that the end of the knife works in the slot as shown. Figure 2 is a handy little tool made of a block of wood six inches square with a handle of convenient length, the tool being used to push clover or other green food to be cut under the knife, and thus avoid any possibility of injury to the operator.

The knife is fashioned from a piece of an old scythe blade ground sharp, and is fitted into a handle of convenient size and shape. Figure 4 in the illustration shows the manner in which



the slot should be cut in the board, and through which the knife is to work. This device may be readily fashioned at home by any one who is at all handy with tools, and by cutting the roots and clover for fowls the greatest feeding value is obtained.

Spray Thoroughly.
Secure a good substantial spraying outfit this spring and spray thoroughly. Spraying half done is labor lost. The other half means possibly a little more money in the outfit, and no more labor. A force pump in a barrel, which should be mounted on a truck or carried in a wagon, is sufficient for a small orchard. The cost will be about \$5 to \$6, without the tank. For large orchards, where the pump is to be used, where the wheels pump air to force the stream. Also steam outfits that eliminate the manual labor of pumping. These cost from \$25 upward. If you have only a few trees a brass bucket sprayer will be sufficient, cost about \$3. For a few bushes there is nothing better than the small hand sprayer or atomizers, costing 50 cents to \$1, or on a larger scale the compressed air hand sprayers costing from \$4.25 to \$6.25 each. These sprayers can usually be obtained from dealers in hardware, agricultural implements, seedsmen, etc.—Up-to-Date Farming.

Convenient Fly-Wheel.
A fly wheel on the farm is a great convenience at times for such purposes as helping the churn, or regular motion, or the hand separator, or the grindstone, where one must grind by using a treadle for foot power. In the latter case, a fly wheel will cause the stone to run very evenly. Our sketch shows a cast-iron, heavy farm cartwheel, mounted and ready for business. Small strips of hard wood screwed to the rim keep the band from coming off. The plan of setting up the wheel is plainly shown. Where the rim of the wheel used is of sufficient thickness, the old iron tire can be removed and a very thick, but narrow, tire put upon both edges of the rim, leaving a chance for the band to run between them. In the case of a cast-iron wheel this plan would answer admirably.—C. G. Hill, in Farm and Home.



Alfalfa in Favor.
Montana has the alfalfa fever. The Northwest Live Stock and Wool Growers' Journal says: "The large number of prizes carried home from the International live stock show at Chicago by Minnesota is proof that stock can be grown and fattened at a profit outside the corn belt. It has been contended for years that this was impracticable, and that the corn belt had a monopoly on the feeding business. However, States outside the corn belt have found other feeds that are quite as cheaply grown and are quite as efficient in beef-making as corn. We are doing well here with alfalfa, and ought to do much better. Utah is making rapid progress with lucern, and Minnesota of late years, after being told by the railroads what to do, is now carrying the war right into the cornfield and wins honors that are entirely convincing, that Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Washington, Montana, the Dakotas and Minnesota may all prove feeding a profitable business.

Crops with Small Fruits.
As a rule it is the better plan to keep the small fruit plantation free from other crops, although, if one has fertilized the soil reasonably heavy, head crops may be grown between the rows of raspberry and blackberry plants the first season after the plants are set.

From to advantage, but, as stated, only when the soil has been fertilized so that the head crop will not use the plant food that should go to sustain the small fruit plants. The plan, so common in sections where these two small fruits are grown with the great

est profit, of plowing the space between the rows, throwing a furrow toward the rows of plants, is an excellent one, provided the plowing is not too deep.

After pruning the plants properly and doing the plowing suggested, if a heavy mulch of coarse manure is placed around the plants the yield will be very much increased and the berries be larger.

A Feeder's Practical Way.
In general, such food as is the most profitable, the quicker you can mature an animal the more money it will make. It is not profitable to feed after cattle are ripe and ready for market. I have made cattle gain live and one-half pounds per day for sixty days, but after that not nearly that average. I have had much more success in feeding ground feed than I ever had in any other way, and I have tried almost every way and have come to the conclusion that to grind corn and cob together, rather fine, is much better than to feed clear meal.

I have never had so good results as when I have fed five times a day, but I never feed so the cattle leave the least bit in their boxes. Cattle will not eat any more when fed five times a day than when fed all they will eat three times, but the advantage is that you do not overload their stomachs, and therefore the food is more easily digested and they fatten faster on the same food. I have had better success in feeding cattle kept in their stalls than in any other way of keeping them. I am a great advocate of feeding bran and middlings and think they are useful or quite as good as the same weight of corn. I am often in favor of de-horning cattle, as you can feed them in a much smaller space and they will do much better.—Farm and Home.

Lice on Cattle.
Many cows come out of winter quarters infested with lice. There is no excuse for this state of affairs which is largely due to carelessness on the part of the owner of the cattle. If the poultry are allowed to roost in the barns the cattle are sure to become infested with poultry lice, and even when poultry are not permitted in the barns unless the stalls are kept clean and ventilation is supplied there is almost always a plague of cattle lice.

Before the cattle are turned out to pasture they ought to be put in good condition, especially if their owners are inclined to cut off the grain ration as soon as spring comes. If the cattle are afflicted with lice try the old-time remedy of washing the back and sides of the animals with a strong decoction of white oak bark. The bark is boiled in water until the decoction is of the desired strength. After supplying this remedy clean up the stables and give the cows a chance to regain their vigor.

Profits in Strawberry Growing.
Quite in line with the more approved methods of culture is the idea that to get the best results from the strawberry plantation some care must be given to the preparation of the ground long before the plants are to be set. The old plan is to set the plants on any land they happen to have no immediate use for, and pick the fruit the first season. The best land for strawberries is that which has been in sod, and to prepare such land it should be planted to some hoed crop like corn for two years before strawberry plants are set. This is necessary in order to rid the soil of the white grub, the greatest enemy of the strawberry plant.

Feed for Dairy Animals.
Never feed fattening foods to dairy animals. The tendency to lay on flesh should be discouraged. Feed peas, oats, clover hay, pea hay, bran and the like and avoid as far as possible corn, barley and other highly carbonaceous foods.

For Chicken Cholera.
A correspondent in the Ohio Farmer claims that the grated casus root mixed with bread crumbs and made into small boluses is a sure cure for chicken cholera. Force the boluses down the throat of the sick fowl.

Dairy Notes.
Cheap salt in butter is an expensive economy.

A cow that will not eat abundantly will not produce liberally.

Butter is better because of impure foods or from holding the cream too long.

Cows will give more milk and of better quality if fed and milked regularly.

One important item in building up a reputation for butter is uniformity in the quality.

Butter underworked will be striped; overworked, it will have the appearance of lard.

A loss of appetite and a drooping head are among the first symptoms of cow sickness.

With the dairy cow there should always be a due proportion of concentrated and bulky food.

Do not put the calves on skim milk too soon. Give them the rich milk for ten days or two weeks.

The heifer calf does not need fattening food, but plenty of bone and muscle-forming food should be supplied.

The advantage in using the separator is that the butter fat is all preserved, the cream churns better, and gives a greater percentage of butter, the product is better and more uniform, and sells for a better price in market, while the skimmed milk can be used to a much better advantage in almost every way.

A cow is a machine for reducing feed to milk. She consumes the raw material, eliminates the waste matter and furnishes a finished product. Cows differ in their capacity to consume food and in their power to produce milk, both as regards quality and quantity. The profitable dairy cow she must convert her surplus food into rich milk rather than fat or flesh. A good dairy cow rarely gets fat while producing milk, no matter how well fed.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Enrollment at University Is 3,700.—Ministering Sawmill Is Sold—A Child Drowned in Old Well—A Little Boy Burns Arm and Himself.

The official figures for the enrollment in the University of Michigan this year have been given out. The grand total is 3,700, which is just three less than last year. The regular session shows a net gain of twenty-six and the summer session a loss of twenty-nine. The literary and engineering departments are where the only gains have been made. The losses in the medical and dental schools are due to the increased requirements for graduation. Michigan furnishes 2,362 students.

Buy Ministering Saw Mill.
The sawmill of the H. M. Lead's Sons Company at Munising has been sold to Brown & Moore of Marinette, Wis. The deal included the mill, docks, tramways, etc., with the exception of the engine and boilers and some shingle machinery, which Lead's Sons will take to Au Sable, and which the new owners will replace with more modern machinery. Brown & Moore have the contract for manufacturing all of the Worcester-Ministering Company's cedar, and will probably get the contract for manufacturing the timber for the Standard T. Company, which is operating on the 14,000-acre tract of cedar south of Au Train, which it recently purchased.

Little Girl Drowned in a Well.
At Hallowell, a distressing accident occurred the other evening. Little Rachel Auten, aged 5, was playing about the premises of a neighbor, on which was an old well covered with boards, and these were weighted down with stones. The well was thirty feet deep, with a large depth of water. The child's abode was finally reached, and a search revealed the fact that she had fallen into the well and was drowned, the body being at the bottom.

Little Child Burned to Death.
A little 4-year-old son of George Sartz, living near Morenci, went to the barn to play. Soon after the barn was in flames, and it was found afterward that the little fellow was burned to death, the charred remains being found near the rear door. The supposition is that he had some matches and set fire to the hay or straw.

Chicagoan Uses Hatchet on Self.
Edward Koplin, a printer of Chicago, traveling with the La Reno family for the benefit of his health, struck himself on the head with a hatchet in the Bunker Opera House at Coloma in a fit of mental derangement. A ragged wound was caused, which proved fatal, though no serious damage was done. Mr. Koplin has been ill for several months.

Within Our Borders.
A company is being organized at Hancock to put up a \$50,000 hotel.

While taking care of some horses at Milan Jesse Millage was kicked in the stomach and seriously injured.

An epidemic of measles is raging in Mason, over twenty-five cases having been reported to the health officer.

Mrs. Alice Julia of Munich has lost all power of speech and hearing as a result of a severe attack of the measles.

Fenton will be "dry" after May 1, but the average for the county will be maintained by the starting of six new saloons at Flint.

A Battle Creek man has purchased a tract of land adjacent to Jenner, Spider and Crooked lakes, in Grand Traverse County, and will erect a large summer resort hotel.

Willie Best, aged 9 years, and another boy residing south of Owasco, had a bit of trouble. Willie was hit in the eye with a sharp piece of slate with the result that he will lose an eye.

The Rev. E. H. Larabee, a graduate of Vermont University and the Drew Theological School of New York, has been appointed to fill the M. E. pulpit at Otsego made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Henry Abraham.

The school board at Farmington has chosen Fred Dewey of Pontiac to be principal in place of Clyde McGee, who resigned. A twelfth grade will also be added to the school, which heretofore has had but eleven grades.

As the result of the visit of President Frank V. Irish, of the National Antiquaries League, to Ann Arbor, seventy-five have signed the pledge against the coffin nails and the Y. M. C. A. will take up and extend the work.

A Calhoun County farmer's hired man lighted his pipe while doing the hay, and being too lazy to walk to the window, he threw out the match, he dropped it on the floor. It wasn't more than three seconds before he found that he had to go to the window anyway, and what's more, to jump out to save himself from cremation. The barn was destroyed, and the hired man is looking for another job.

The Grand Rapids Post reports with much positiveness the report that the shops of the Pere Marquette Railroad are to be located at Grand Rapids, and the business of all the present branches, now located at Muskegon, Detroit and Saginaw, removed there. A representative of the company has secured deeds to 140 acres of land, lying just south of the city, and buildings costing \$750,000 will be erected at once for the accommodation of an immense equipment of machinery that will be sufficient to build the locomotives of the road will need in the future.

Dickinson County farmers showed their good sense at the recent election by giving a majority in favor of the adoption of the county road system.

Fruit prospects in the vicinity of Grand Haven were never better at this time of the year and the indications are that Ottawa County will produce a record-breaking crop.

Fred C. Campbell of Bay City, formerly of Chicago, located his wife in Flint. She disappeared from home four years ago. He had made a fruitless search of the State for her, and accidentally came upon her.

Belting thinks that no other city in the State can show so small an indolence, considering its size, population and industrial interests. With an assessed valuation of \$1,200,000, the bonded and floating indebtedness is but \$85,800.

In digging graves in a cemetery at Union City the sexton unearthed a number of human bones of gigantic size. With the bones were found some queer implements, some of them resembling the hammering. The cemetery occupied a bluff on the shore of the St. Joseph river, and it is thought to have been the site of a burial ground of some prehistoric race.

F. R. Atwater has been appointed postmaster at Austerlitz, vice F. N. Camer, resigned.

Muskegon boasts of a centenarian resident. It is Mrs. Anne Lee, who is 102 years old.

Business men of Greenland are forming a company to establish a lighting plant in the village.

The people of Minton City propose to bond the village for the sum of \$5,000, the money to be used for improving the streets.

West Branch will have a telephone exchange soon.—The council has granted a franchise and the construction work will begin at once.

The docket for this term of the Circuit Court for Houghton County is the longest in the history of that county. It contains 107 cases.

Rev. J. P. Andrews of Lansing, against whom charges have been filed, making an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by taking morphine.

Wild geese are said to be more plentiful around the lakes in Cass County this spring than ever before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The Kalamazoo Sugar Factory Company has imported quite a number of Nebraska farmers to raise beets on the farms operated by the company.

Peter Petrys dropped dead at his barn door at Lapeer. He was a very old resident, and prominent in the local work of the Methodist Protestant Church.

E. L. McDowell, who died at Grand Rapids, left property estimated to be worth \$750,000 to found a home for indigent old women at Fairmount, Ind.

A three-story hotel is to be built at Gladwin this summer. It will be of the cement construction, which is apparently becoming very popular throughout the State.

On account of the establishment of so many new food factories at Battle Creek, the city is flooded with advertising agents, after the "ads." of the new concerns.

Munising township has decided to sell its poor farm and provide for its poor in the old way. The farm school has proved an expensive experiment for the taxpayers.

The west lumber yard of Mann, Wattson & Co. was destroyed by fire at Muskegon, 100,000 feet of lumber being consumed. The loss is about \$15,000, insurance \$12,000.

Work on the double track of the Michigan Central, between Marshall and Albion, has been begun. W. B. Finch & Co. of Detroit, the contractors, having secured a gang of 200 men.

George Withers of Port Huron was found dead in bed. Dr. Howard pronounced death due to a stroke of apoplexy and the coroner decided an inquest unnecessary. The deceased was 55 years old.

Prosperity has landed at Holland, without any doubt. All the local factories, except the sugar factory, are running full time, giving employment to 1,800 persons. Their combined payrolls amount to \$2,200 a day.

Wisconsin capitalists contemplate the erection of a new pulp mill to cost \$100,000 on the Peshekee river near Michigamme and plans are now being made for it. The new plant will be located in the midst of a rich pulpwood district.

Michael Cullinan, whose body was taken from the canal at Bend, a harbor, was a farmer from Silver Creek, and came to the city with a load of hay. After selling the hay the farmer is supposed to have wandered to the canal and drowned.

If there are any farmers in the vicinity of Cass City who do not "know beans" now, they probably will by next fall. Contracts for the raising of 1,000 acres of the Boston staff of life in the immediate vicinity of the village have been made by an Iowa seed firm.

A terrific gale at East Tawas demolished the west building of the Independent Ice Company of Cleveland located almost to a tower. Many buildings belonging to the Detroit and Mackinac Railroad were carried away by the heavy seas. The smokestack of the water works was blown down.

The large brick barn and outbuildings on Euclid Andrews' farm, five miles southeast of Middleville, burned to the ground. The buildings contained all his farm implements, hay and grain. The fire was caused by sparks from a rubbish fire, which had been burning in the barn, and came to the city with a load of hay. After selling the hay the farmer is supposed to have wandered to the canal and drowned.

A new city is springing up in the midst of a dense forest thirty miles northeast of Grayling. A big sawmill is being built there, another one will be started soon, and the construction of one or more factories in which hardwood timber will be worked up into various articles will follow. The town site has been platted, streets laid out and a general store and a hotel will be built this summer. The town will be called Johannesburg, and there is sufficient timber in the neighborhood to last for a number of years.

A Walled Lake farmer sold his chickens by weight to a traveling buyer, and wondered at the manner in which the birds, which he had thought were unusually plump ones, failed to pull down the scales. The buyer weighed the scales on the left and the farmer, in investigating them, found that they were set so they would weigh only a certain amount, and everything over that didn't count. When the buyer returned for the scales there was a little business transaction which cost the chicken dealer more than he had saved by means of his scales for several days.

The route has been surveyed and the right of way secured for an electric road from Manistee twenty miles north to Bear Lake, and it is expected that the work of construction will begin before long. The road would pass through a fine fruit-growing section.

The number of qualified teachers in Lapeer County is not sufficient for the needs of the county's schools, and School Commissioner Laughlin says that if there is not an increase by next September it will be necessary to grant special certificates in order that the schools may all be opened.

Some time ago there was a great fear for the enactment of curfew ordinances in Michigan villages, and to be in style Lowell had to have one. It was never enforced there, any more than it was in any other place where adopted, and recently the council cleaned it off the ordinance books.

Eight Grand Rapids girls who had ambitions to shine on the stage are looking for a young man who proposed to give them a start as chorus-singers. They were so tickled at the prospect that they, each of them, gave him \$5 as a token of good faith and to pay for their costumes. The good faith was all on one side, however.

LIVES LOST IN STORM.

DESTRUCTIVE WINDS PREVAIL IN MISSOURI VALLEY.

Three Dead in Joplin, Mo.—One Killed at Omaha, and Several Near-By Towns Report Damage.—The Crops Are in Danger.

Loss of life and destruction of property are reported from many points in the Missouri valley as the result of severe windstorms.

The most serious results were at Joplin, Mo., where at least three persons were killed and several were fatally injured. About fifty houses, most of them frame structures, and much valuable mining property were blown down, and the property loss probably will exceed \$300,000.

Sweeps Narrow Path.
The worst havoc wrought by the storm was in a district about four blocks wide and a mile long on the western limits of the city. There is scarcely a building in the district that was not damaged. There were many remarkable escapes. A 2-year-old baby of Mrs. Nellie Sullivan was blown fifty yards from the house into a pond, and was there rescued from drowning through the heroism of a 7-year-old brother, who was also injured in the storm.

One room of the residence of S. D. Brower, on Ivy street, was also blown away. One of his young sons was blown three blocks, but only slightly hurt.

The little home of Edward Hunter, on the Seventh street, was destroyed. The skulls of Hunter, his wife and his mother-in-law, Marian Hicks, were fractured, and there is no hope for any of them. Their 2-year-old child, Esther, was so badly injured that she died soon after the storm.

Reports from Galena, Kan., and Webb City and Carterville, Mo., indicate great damage. Dwellings were damaged and stores suffered heavy damage from broken plate glass and floods.

At Sedalia many trees were blown down, as were the smokestacks of a brewery, an ice plant and the gas works. Small houses were shifted from their foundations and unroofed and much other damage was done.

Fatality at Omaha.
At Omaha the storm was very severe. Robert Maxwell, a boy, was struck by a flying sidewalk on Military avenue and killed. Former Mayor George P. Benis was struck by a flying sign at Eighteenth and Farnam streets and sustained a broken leg and was otherwise injured. Lawrence Taggart was struck on the head by a broken billboard and seriously injured. The storm was at its height as the stores were closing and a great many persons were on the streets. A dozen plate glass windows in downtown stores were blown in and a score of roofs were carried away. Small buildings in the outskirts of the city were destroyed and several barns were demolished.

A straightaway wind, reaching at times a velocity of sixty miles an hour, prevailed at Lincoln throughout the afternoon and into the night. Only minor damage was done.

Felt in Iowa.
A very heavy rain, which turned to snow, fell over Iowa. Jefferson, Fond du Lac and other points report wind with a velocity of sixty-five miles an hour. A cloudburst occurred at Mingo, water running eighteen inches deep in the street. Telegraph wires were prostrated.

A fierce north wind, carrying clouds of dust and low temperature blew in Kansas all afternoon. The wheat fields in Kansas were badly affected. The effect on all growing crops was unfavorable, but as the wind was cool no particular damage was done.

The wind blew a hurricane all day over eastern Oklahoma, and the thermometer dropped 20 degrees. A norther carrying clouds of dust drove a blinding storm that was the most destructive in years.

Losses in Illinois.
At Bloomington, Ill., the storm almost leveled a town. Many buildings were damaged and wires torn down. Live electric wires killed a number of carriage horses. A heavy electrical shower followed the wind, aggregating two inches of water for the day.

Reports from central Illinois show that the storm was widespread. The steamer Spread Eagle could not be managed in the high wind and, missing her landing at Alton, crashed into the gospel steamer Magdalo, which was lying at the levee, and precipitating a panic aboard the latter vessel. No great damage was done either boat.

Section workers on the Wabash system have asked for an increase in pay.

All switch yards along the Alton road will soon be lighted by electricity.

It is reported that the Wabash will build a line from Huntington to Indianapolis, Ind.

One of the first booklets issued by the Rock Island advertising its new Mexican line via El Paso is printed in Spanish.

The committee on car service of the American Railway Union is in receipt of a report at the last meeting a recommendation to substitute a per diem charge for the use by one road of the cars of another. The charge now is so much per mile covered by the car.

The Santa Fe was selected as the official route for delegates to the Women's Club Federation meeting in San Francisco.

Railroad people say the Lake Shore and the New York Central, with their lake lines, are seeking to establish themselves as a rapid transit freight route between Chicago and European ports. Recently 40,000 bushels of grain was transferred from a lake steamer in Buffalo to New York Central cars, taken to New York and loaded on a steamer for Europe in forty-eight hours. Shippers consider this a record-breaking performance.

A fast run was made recently by a train on the Santa Fe between Chicago and Denver. An average speed of fifty-five miles an hour was maintained.

Awarding of contracts for the first ten miles of the Denver and Northwestern beyond Arivado to Coal Creek marks the beginning of construction work on that line.

All of the locomotives used on the Manhattan and Pike's Peak roads are to be converted into oil burners, the fuel to be furnished by the Colorado and Southern. An immense storage tank for the purpose is being built in Manitou. This will eliminate the smoke incident to the trip up the peak.

CROP CONDITIONS ARE BETTER.

General Improvement Observed in Most States.

The regular weekly crop report of the weather bureau was compiled before the sweeping changes of weather throughout the West and central West were reported. It says:

The week ending on April 21 was warmer than the average in the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain regions, in the Missouri valley, and the northern districts to the eastward; it was too cool in the middle Atlantic and Southern States and decidedly dry over the greater part of the central valley and middle Atlantic States. Rain is badly needed throughout the Rocky Mountain districts and central valleys and would prove beneficial in the middle Atlantic States, while excess of moisture has hindered farm work in portions of the central Gulf States.

The latter part of the week was marked by abnormally high temperatures in Kansas and Nebraska, intensifying the drought conditions in those States. The general weather conditions, although not conducive to rapid advance of vegetation, were favorable for farming operations in nearly all parts of the country. The progress of corn planting has been rather slow, except in Missouri and the Southern States, this work being about finished in the central and west gulf districts. A large acreage of ground is prepared for planting in the States of the central valleys, and some planting has been done in southern Illinois, but none elsewhere northward of the Ohio. The early planted is coming up in southern Kansas, where cultivation has begun.

Winter wheat has continued to make slow growth, and on the whole is in less promising condition in the principal winter wheat States of the central valley than at the close of the previous week. Moisture and milder temperatures are generally needed for this crop throughout these districts and also in the middle Atlantic States. The outlook in California continues promising and the crop has experienced improvement on the north Pacific coast.

The germination of early sown spring wheat over the southern portion of the spring wheat region has been slow, and seeding has been retarded by freezing in North Dakota. The Red River valley lands in Minnesota are drying nicely and seeding began on the 15th. Some re-seeding will be necessary in Minnesota as a result of the dust storm of April 10 and 11. Seeding has progressed favorably on the north Pacific coast.

HIGHER PRICES FOR FOOD.

Fresh Meats of All Kind, Poultry and Butter Score Advances.

Higher prices for various foods, particularly fresh meats and butter, which are regarded in this flourishing country as necessities of life, although looked upon as luxuries in some others, have not only come, but they are here to stay. Moreover, according to expectations of men in the trade, they are likely to go higher still in the very near future.

It is not only beef that has advanced almost as sensationally in price within a few weeks as lamb and mutton have gone up, as have hog products, and so also have poultry and butter. Lard has been advanced 1 to 3 cents a pound within a few months, and it has become known that there has been formed some sort of a working agreement between the great producers, who have held meetings in recent weeks to come to an understanding as to the conduct of their business profitably in view of the gradually advancing prices all along the line from hog to lard.

The rise in the price of butter is said to be chiefly speculative, not as turning upon any attempt to corner the market, but owing to a belief among the dairymen that Congress will put into effect a law prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine.

The advance in the price of poultry is a sympathetic one, consequent upon the high beef market. The price of beef in the carcasses, as the butcher buys it, is now about 3 cents a pound higher than six months ago.

PRESIDENT REBUKES FUNSTON.

Must Cease Further Public Discussion of the Philippines Question.

President Roosevelt has reprimanded Gen. Fred Funston. The Kansas fighter has been ordered to cease the discussion of the Philippines question. This is the result of Gen. Funston's recent statement in a speech that Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was "afflicted with an overheated conscience."

The following letter in regard to the matter was made public by the War Department:

"War Department, Washington.—Sir: I am directed by the President to instruct you that he wishes you to cease further public discussion of the situation in the Philippines and also to express his regret that you should make a Senator of the United States the object of public criticism or discussion. Very respectfully, WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Acting Secretary of War."

"Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, Commanding Department of Colorado, Denver, Colo."

CANADA LEARNS WAR LESSON.

Dominion Will Copy Boer Plan of Colonial Defense.

Canada's decision to profit by the lessons of the Boer war for her own defense is attracting much attention in England. It is argued that the Boer system has been demonstrated to be the ideal of effectiveness in colonial defense, if it has not served to revolutionize the general methods of warfare.

The measure introduced into the Ottawa Parliament increasing the militia to 100,000 rifles creates force equal to the United States militia. It is expected that the McMahon bill to reinstate will take a similar step immediately on behalf of federated Australia. Great significance is attached to the appointment of Maj. Gen. Lord Dundonald to the command of the Canadian forces. He was by far the most successful cavalry leader in the Natal campaign and is regarded by the commander, who, perhaps, has profited most from his South African experiences.

Brief News Items.
Building trades of Cincinnati want an eight-hour day.
James R. Keene, New York, wants to form a rubber trust.
Silas C. Croft, surveyor of the port of New York, is dead.
One thousand men representing the building trades of Niagara Falls, N. Y., struck for an advance of wages and an eight-hour working day.
The contract has been let for the erection of the monument in Guthrie to the memory of Roy V. Cashion, the Oklahoma rough rider who was killed in Cuba during the Spanish-American war.
Rayman J. Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury, has been elected president of the United States Realty company of New York. He succeeds John Stewart, who resigned on account of ill health.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR MAY 4.

The Church at Antioch in Syria, Acts 13:19-20. Memory verses, 22-24. Golden Text.—"The hand of the Lord was with them; and a great number believed and turned unto the Lord."—Acts 11:21.

Hitherto Christianity had centered at Jerusalem, and the group of apostles who resided there were its exclusive leaders. A new center of some importance had been established at Damascus, where Paul seems to have labored for months or years after his conversion. But the first great movement toward Christianity in a pagan city occurred at Antioch in Syria.

Antioch at this time was one of the chief cities of the world, second in population only to Rome and Alexandria. It had been in existence three centuries, having been founded by Seleucus Nikator, one of the generals among whom the empire of Alexander the Great was divided, and named after his father, Antiochus

The Avalanche.

3. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.
THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

English financial journals anticipate an ending to the present American prosperity, and then a stronger American effort to capture foreign trade. They can count on that increased effort, prosperity or no prosperity, just as soon as we get by the aid of Congress, more ocean-going ships.—Post. Telegram. Camden, New Jersey.

Mr. Stearns' candidacy this year will introduce factions, engender animosities and stir up bitter feelings, and these influences are not conducive to party success. In many of the counties present office-holders will be candidates for renomination, with the two-term precedent as their chief claim for continued favor. Mr. Stearns' candidacy is a denial of the two-term precedent, and will tend to weaken the position of every county official who looks forward to a return to the office he now holds. County Clerk McGregor, of Wayne, is an ardent Stearns' man, but the political situation in Wayne is one that should be a warning to the rest of the State rather than an example to follow.—Herald, Grand Rapids.

Is the Republican majority in Congress going to prove to the farmers of the country that the tariff can be taken off one item without difficulty? Is the Congress to say, we can reduce the tariff on sugar, the beet to make which farmers grow, but we cannot reduce the tariff on steel products, which the farmers buy? Is the Congress to give the country an object lesson to illustrate the insincerity of the argument of the Buckeye proposition, and at the same time give to the Sugar Trust what it wants in the way of a reduced tariff on Cuban sugar? We think not; particularly now that the attention of shrewd men like Senator Allison has been called to the matter. If the Congress feels that the United States Government or people are under any further obligations to Cuba, let that duty be discharged at the expense of the whole people, and not at the expense of one industry.—Grand Rapids Herald.

The Senate substitute for the Chinese exclusion bill which passed the House, April 17th, has one advantage over the original bill. It continues the exclusion policy of the United States without raising the question of disregarding treaty obligations. The Senate bill makes no concessions as to exclusion, and, therefore, ought to be satisfactory to the Pacific coast states. It offers no fresh offense to China, and, therefore, ought to be satisfactory to the cotton-growing states, now greatly interested in the increasing Chinese demand for American cotton goods. The Senate bill is as strongly protective of American labor as the House bill, and there can be no complaint on that score. It is less drastic than the House bill only in matters covered by existing treaties, and in this is the more politic measure, because it implies a more strict regard for treaty obligations, a point on which we have been insistent in all our negotiations as to trade conditions in China.

Some weeks ago the Washington news included a report of the extraordinary activity of one Capt. Lewis Bayly, naval attaché of the British embassy. Captain Bayly it was who sounded the depths of the harbor at Tampa, and prepared a map of the defenses; who asked or requested to be allowed to witness the evolutions of the North Atlantic squadron off Newport last summer, and on being refused revealed his standard of good manners by attending on a private yacht, from which he was able to report to his government the degree of efficiency of our chief war vessels in simulation of war. The agile captain was also reported for attempting to get from an officer of the navy information which he should have asked for only at the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Now it is announced that the British government will recall Capt. Bayly, "to avoid any possibility of friction between the two governments." This is extremely kind. The government of Great Britain might obtain through Captain Bayly much more information of value if he could remain and continue to spy over the land. But, in deference to our unreasonable sensitiveness, Capt. Bayly will depart with his sketch book and note book only half filled. His successor also with sketch and note book, has not yet been named. He will begin where Capt. Bayly left off and continue the good work. But this seems like a rather a poor return for all the miles we have sold British agents in Louisiana, and for the permission to

establish on our soil a depot for war supplies, which yet is not a military depot, but which answers the same purpose so far as the Boers are concerned. Could not the government of Great Britain be induced to defer until the glad season of coronation, further intrusion on those parts of our defenses which we prefer not to invite foreigners to inspect, and which, therefore, they can inspect only as spies?—Detroit Journal.

The postal authorities at Washington, recognizing the liability of postmasters to make mistakes in getting letters in wrong boxes, have fixed a penalty of \$200 on persons taking mail out of the office other than their own, and not returning it. The law is to have people look at their mail before taking it out of the office, and if they should have mail other than their own they should return it at once. It also includes newspapers. The excuse that it is the postmaster's fault "cuts no ice." If you have been getting other people's mail you had better take warning or you will get yourself into trouble.

The legislature of Ohio has passed a measure which transfers the larger portion of the state taxation from the owners of real property to the corporations. Under the provisions of this enactment one-tenth of one per cent upon the capital stock of all corporations for profit, and one per cent upon the gross earnings of all public utilities companies is to be levied. This law legislates out of existence the state board of equalization, and will leave a very small proportion of state taxes to be raised by other means. Public opinion in the State of Ohio strongly sustains the legislation referred to. The workings of this enactment will be watched with interest, and it meets the expectations of its authors, other states will be likely to follow in the footsteps of the Buckeye state. It is conceded that not only in Ohio, but elsewhere there has been a growing sentiment in favor of such an adjustment of the burdens of taxation as will place the heaviest portion upon those corporations which have the permission of the state to do business within its borders, and leaves to the county and municipality the taxation of real property for local support.—Courier-Herald, Saginaw.

No country is safe which relies for support of its people on work done at home for delivery abroad. It is at all times liable to lose all customers beyond its own boundaries. Temporarily the United States produces subsistence in excess of requirements. Temporarily we are exporting raw material. A generation or two hence we shall be consuming everything consumable which we produce. We do not know how it will be with Europe then. Probably it will not be possible for so many people to be born. It is our duty to look out for ourselves, and to shape our legislation, our habits and our traditions that we shall remain for all time a self-sufficing people. And that end will never be attained through "reciprocity" as interpreted at Washington.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Old Soldier's Experience.
M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25 cts. at L. Fournier's drug store.

Every piece of furniture that is placed in the house, every touch of ornamentation on woodwork or walls is decoration. Pictures, sculpture, articles that are purely an expression of beauty, and those that unite practical service with aesthetic form are also included in this comprehensive term. The standard of selection in this department of house furnishing, as the Delineator says in an article on this subject, cannot be fixed too high. Bric-a-brac in the cheap sense of the word is never in good taste. The May number of this magazine devotes considerable space to the selection and arrangement of this form of decoration, accompanied by hints and illustrations which will be appreciated by every householder.

The national debt of Great Britain was reduced during the reign of Queen Victoria about \$750,000,000. The cost of fighting the Boers has so far been about \$800,000,000.—Great Britain has expended in less than 3 years more money than she saved during her entire 63 years of the Victorian period. There are few persons alive in the British Domain to-day who will outlive the debt contracted to and for South Africa since the fall of 1899. Nor will their children's children live to see a descendant of the free Boers of to-day take in friendship the hand that smote his ancestors. From now on England has two Irelands.

Additional Local Matter.

Arrangements have been completed by the H. M. Com. so that services will be resumed at once in the Presbyterian Church, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Scott, of Alpena. For a little time he will supply Pineson from here, but it is hoped that it will not be long. There is plenty of room here, if our citizens desire the success of the church, and will do their part.

It looks like old times to find H. Joseph located in the old Opera House store, where he was in the early '90s for several years. He has just got moved and is arranging his stock and receiving new goods, and as he had made a special sale of all goods that were in the least out of date, or shop worn, he will be in fine shape to please his customers, in the most pleasant salesroom in town.

Grayling is well known as the banner town for lodges, and added to the long list in January, the Modern Woodmen of America, a fraternal insurance organization which has a drawing card somewhere, as they started with twelve members and now have forty. G. W. Comer, W. C. M. A. Bates, Sec. and D. A. Willey, C. F. Their meetings are held alternate Monday evenings in G. A. R. hall.

Chas. Woods and C. A. Hakes have closed a contract with the F. E. Bradley estate for lumbering a tract of hemlock and hardwood in Crawford county. The tract is estimated at about fifteen million feet. Camps will be erected and a railroad laid to the timber at once, with the intention of beginning the job as early as possible. Mr. Hakes will have charge of the operations, which he says will require about two years to complete.—Herald, West Branch.

The Grayling Band, under the efficient leadership of E. G. Clark, who has been engaged for another year, went to Frederic, Monday evening, to assist John Rasmussen in the inauguration of his new hotel. They report a large party and a very enjoyable time. Our Band, numbering twenty-one members, is an institution of which any city might well be proud. They are finely uniformed and equipped, presenting a fine appearance, and their gentlemanly bearing and excellent music brings them praise wherever they appear.

The Mothers and Teachers' Society of Grayling, will hold their regular meeting at the High School room, immediately after school, on Thursday afternoon, May 8th., 1902. All members, and others interested in the work of the Society, are earnestly requested to be present. The subject for discussion will be "Woman and Work," opening with the question, "Is the woman who has had business experience which is not antagonistic to womanhood and motherhood, better prepared to be a wife and mother, than one who has had no such experience?" A large attendance is desired.

It Saved His Leg.
P. A. Dauforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore, on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cents. Sold by L. Fournier.

The entertainment course of the Detroit Training School Alumni was opened last night at Arion Hall, under favorable auspices, the room being filled. Herbert A. Sprague presented "Rip Van Winkle" in monologue, the famous character which Washington Irving gave to literature, and which Joseph Jefferson has immortalized on the stage. Mr. Sprague's "Rip" is a creation of his own, and was a faithful representation of the notorious tippler. He was equally faithful in other characters, and the audience accorded him a generous greeting.—Detroit Free Press.

Sealed Proposals.
Sealed proposals will be received at my office until May 14th, for the digging of a sewer hole on a town farm, 30 feet long, 20 feet wide and 12 feet deep, with a 16' drive way between them. Further specifications may be seen at my office. The right to reject any or all bids, is reserved.

Dated, Grayling, May 1, 1902.
EDNER MATSON,
Township Clerk.

Shudders At His Past.
"I recall now with horror," says Mail Carrier Burnett Mann, of Levan, O., "my three years of suffering from kidney trouble. I was hardly ever free from dull aches or acute pains in my back. The stoop or life mail sacks made me groan. I felt tired, worn out, about ready to give up, when I began to use Electric Bitters, but bottles dried me and made me feel like a new man. They are unrivaled to regulate stomach, kidneys and bowels. Satisfaction guaranteed by L. Fournier. Only 50 cents.

Women and Jewels.
Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Roschke's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Greens reliable remedies at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanachs.

Sale of State Tax Lands.
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
AUDITOR GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
LANSING, April 1st 1902.
NOTICE is hereby given that certain lands in the County of Crawford bid off to the state for taxes of 1898 and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the treasurer of said county, and may be seen at said office previous to the day of sale, will be sold at public auction by said treasurer, at the county seat, on the first Tuesday of May next, at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sale; if not previously redeemed or cancelled according to law. Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands.

PERRY F. POWERS,
Auditor General.

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN ss.
County of Crawford.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Friday, the 4th day of April, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles E. Hicks, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of May A. Hicks, widow of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to herself or some other suitable person, and that other and further proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes, in such case made and provided.

THAT UPON IT IS ORDERED, That Monday, the 5th day of May, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said Charles E. Hicks, deceased, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVANCE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Crawford, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
JOHN C. HANSON,
Judge of Probate.

DON'T BE FOOLED!
Take the genuine, original
ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA
Made only by Haddon
Medicine Co., Madison, Wis.
It keeps you well. Our trade
mark cut on each package.
Price 10c. Never sold
in bulk. Accept no substitute.
Ask your druggist.

\$25 to \$100 a Day.
Plugs get from \$10 to \$40 and good auctioneers from \$25 to \$100 a day. I have a course of five lessons in auctioneering, covering every phase of the work. Send 25c.

T. S. FISK, Fairmont, Minn.
General auctioneer and President
Minnesota State Auctioneers' Association.

The Century

MAGAZINE
"The Leading Periodical of the World"
Will make 1901
"A Year of Humor."

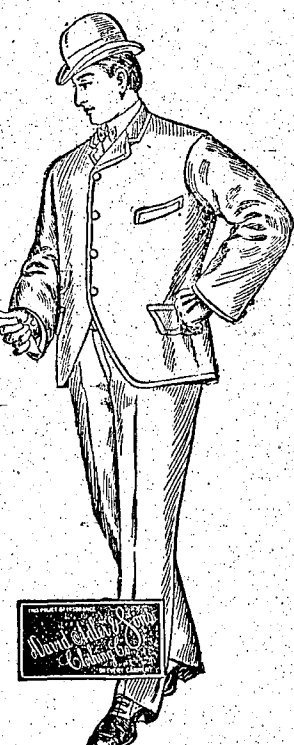
Contributors to the Year of Humor.
"Mark Twain,"
F. P. Dunne,
"Mr. Dooley,"
Joel C. Harris,
"Uncle Remus,"
E. W. Townsend,
Chimney Eddison,
George Ade,
R. McEwen Stuart,
Whitcomb Kirby,
P. L. Dunbar,
Goett Burgess,
F. R. Stockton,
Tudor Jenks,
E. Parker Butler,
Carolyn Wells,
H. S. Edwards,
C. Bailey Fernald,
C. Batell Loomis,
Oliver Herford,
Elliott Flower,
A. Bigelow Paine,
Beatrice Herford.

Reminiscences and Portraits of
"Petroleum" Naab,
"Josh Billings,"
"Mark Twain,"
John G. Saxe,
"Mrs. Partington,"
"Miles O'Reilly,"
Hans Breitman,
Artemus Ward,
"Orpheus C. Kerr,"
"Bill Nye,"
F. R. Stockton,
D. G. Mitchell,
H. C. Hunter,
"Sam Slick,"
Eugene Field,
R. Grant White,
Capt. C. H. Derby,
"John Phoenix,"
Wendell Holmes,
M. Thomson,
"Q. K. Philander,"
Doesticks, P. B.,
Bret Harte.

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Illustrated by Remington.
Interesting papers on
Social Life in New York.
Personal Articles on
Pros. McKinley and Roosevelt.
A great year of the greatest American Magazine began in November 1901, first issue of the new volume. Any reader of this advertisement will receive a copy of a beautiful booklet printed in six colors, giving full plans of the Century in 1902, by addressing at once
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Union Square, New York

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The leading Dealers in
Dry Goods,
—AND—
Furnishing Goods
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FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Tinware, Glassware,
Crockery,
Hay, Grain, Feed
—AND—
Building Material.
Farmers, call,
and get prices before disposing
of your products, and profit thereby
We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint,
the peer of all others.
Salling, Hanson & Company,
—DEALERS IN—
Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

Anything needed in Furnishings? Mr. Man!

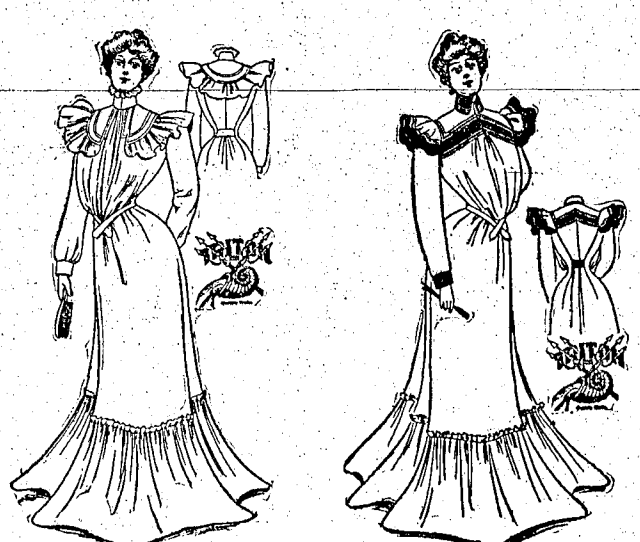


If there is,
We are prepared to supply it!
Negligee Shirts.

Our assortment will serve to demonstrate how much easier it is choosing from a number of well selected patterns, than it is from a few. Negligees at \$1.00, white, plain colors, stripe and figure effects, all new, of course.

Anything needed in Ladies' Garments? Madam!

If there is, we are prepared to supply it, as our stock of Ladies' Skirts, Suits and Waists, is complete. A most elegant line to select from, open for your inspection.



KRAMER BRO'S.
The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,
Strictly One Price.
The Corner Store. **GRAYLING, Mich.**

Black Smithing —AND— Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock.
mar14-ly **DAVID FLAGG.**

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DESIGNS
INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and jacketed bullets in large calibre rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small size cannot give. It is depended on for Marlin Model 1895 Repeaters have Special Smokeless Steel Barrels. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.
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The Great National Weekly News paper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address
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MICHIGAN CENTRAL			
"The Niagara Falls Route"			
TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.			
LV. GRAYLING.	AR. AT MARQUETTE		
Machine Express, 4.40 P. M.	7.15 P. M.		
Mail Express, 5.00 A. M.	7.00 A. M.		
Way Freight, 9.30 A. M.	6.05 P. M.		
Accommodation, 12.00 P. M.	3.40 P. M.		
GOING SOUTH.			
LV. GRAYLING.	AR. AT BAY CITY		
Machine Express, 2.10 P. M.	5.15 P. M.		
N. Y. Express, 1.40 A. M.	5.00 A. M.		
Accommodation, 9.10 A. M.	9.50 A. M.		
Way Freight, 12.00 P. M.	1.45 P. M.		
Accommodation, 6.30 A. M.	1.45 P. M.		
O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.			
A. W. CAMPBELL, Local Agent.			

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.

Time Table No. 2.

Trains run by Northern Michigan or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic	Stations.	Alma
Accom'n		Accom'n
Mixed		Mixed
P. M.		P. M.
5.10 Dep.	Frederic	Arr. 12.05
	Ansable River	
*5.27	Muskegon	*11.45
	Deward	
*5.42	Manistee River	*11.30
	Blue Lake Jct.	*11.22
*5.55	Crooked Lake	*11.10
	Blue Lake	
	Squaw Lake	
*6.00	Manistee Road	*11.14
*6.14	Lake Harold	*10.58
6.25	Alma	10.50
*6.42	Green River	*10.45
*7.05	Jordan River	*10.05
*7.10	R. J. & S. Crossing	*10.00
7.30 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.	9.40
P. M.	East Jordan	A. M.
Trains will stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop on or let off passengers where (*) is shown.		

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1902.
LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Born—At Frederic, April 18th., to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Wilcox, a son.

The grading of the Court House grounds is well nigh completed.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Subscribe and pay for the AVALANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

FOR SALE—Giant Spurry Seed at market price. Address J. P. Hildreth, Pere Cheney, or at this office.

Herbert A. Sprague and his company of players, at the Opera House, May 7th.

"Old Sol" has come out strong enough to bring the ice man in his wake.

Dr. W. M. Woodworth is renovating his residence and office with fresh paint.

Marius Hanson has his home enclosed with a new fence, which improves the appearance.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

C. C. Ginnbaugh has completed his shingle cut, and has not yet decided on future work.

The Highway Commissioner has done a good job in cleaning up the main streets of the village.

We are glad to see Arbor Day extended here, and so large a number of trees being set.

The W. H. M. S. of the Methodist Church, will meet at the Parsonage, Friday afternoon, at 2-30.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

N. Michelson brought in from Chicago, last week, a car load of fat cattle, to kill here for their camps.

James Jorgenson has the foundation for a fine residence on the corner west of the Lutheran church.

C. T. Jerome takes his place today, in the office of the Grayling Dowel Co., as Sec'y. and Treasurer.

Mrs. Dr. Leighton has been down from Lewiston, for the past week, making welcome calls on her old friends.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

L. W. Colter lost a pocket account book on the street Tuesday morning. As it is plainly marked, it is hoped that it will be returned.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Oil. Alson Glass and Putty always in stock at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Miss Emma Hanson is home from a very pleasant trip to the southern part of the State, and is again at the Cashier's desk in the Bank.

Died—At his home in this village, April 29th., Fred Marquardt, aged 38 years. The body was taken to West Bay City, for interment.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

A chronic Drunk and Disorderly, Peter Johnson, was sent to the Detroit House of Correction, for 90 days, by Justice McElroy, last week.

MARRIED—At the residence of Lars Peter Olson, on the 28th. inst., Miss Caroline Hanson and Mr. Christopher Jensen. Justice McElroy officiated.

A fine line of Mitten Underwear on sale at Salling, Hanson & Company's store, Friday and Saturday, May 9th. and 10th.

Julius Merz is transferred temporarily, at least, from the store of Salling, Hanson & Co., here, to Johannesburg. His family remains here.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

MARRIED—At West Danby, N. Y., April 16th., 1902, Haines C. Thatcher, M. D., formerly of Grayling, and Miss Libbie Weed Patchess, of the same city.

Work on the Electric Company's dam is progressing finely. The power house has been put in shape, and is nearly ready for the return of the machinery.

N. Michelson has bought Sec. 14 on S. W. shore of Higgins Lake, so the resorters cannot cut his big cattle ranch off from the water supply at that point.

The family of John C. Hanson were taken violently ill Tuesday morning, supposed to be caused from eating canned goods. Prompt treatment gave them relief.

H. Bates, of Maple Forest, has a quantity of Salzer's Sunlight Potatoes for seed. They are claimed to be the best. \$1.00 per bushel. Will be delivered in Grayling, if desired. 5w

A novel feeling of leaping, bounding impulses goes through your body. You feel young, act young and are young after taking Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

Special sale. Suits, Skirts, Capes and Waists, at Salling, Hanson & Co's. store, Friday and Saturday, May 9th and 10th. Great values in suits at \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00.

Mother, Yes one package makes two quarts of baby medicine. See directions. There is nothing just as good for babies and children as Bocky Mountain Tea. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

Swell Silk Waists in Gibson effects. Natty wash waists, and all the new cuts in dress and walking skirts, at Salling, Hanson & Co's. store, Friday and Saturday, May 9th. and 10th.

We learn from a special dispatch from West Branch, to a Detroit paper, that W. W. Vaughn had sold to Chicago capitalists 25,000 acres of plains land in Roscommon county, for a stock farm.

Don't waste your money on worthless imitations of Rocky Mountain Tea. Get the genuine, made only by the Madison Medicine Co. A great family remedy. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

Notice is given that I am prepared to dig wells in a workmanlike manner, and at any depth. The first 100 feet or less, 25 cents per foot, the next 50 feet 35 cents, with board and the necessary help furnished.

Address JAMES NELSON, Frederic, Mich.

The band has secured Herbert A. Sprague, for an entertainment at the Opera House, May 7th. Admission has been fixed at 15 and 25 cents, and the house ought to be filled, for the reason that everybody will be satisfied, and it will help the boys, which is the duty of every citizen.

F. L. Michelson was down from Johannesburg, for Sunday. He expects to have the wheels moving in about two weeks. They will have a daily passenger train on May 15th, going ahead of the Lewiston train in the morning, and returning with the Lewiston train from Lovell.

A few days ago as Fred Harrington was repairing a car on the Lewiston Y, he noticed a square box in an oak thicket between that and the main track, which proved to be the money drawer taken from the Post-office safe when it was blown open two years ago. P. M. Bates has it at the office on exhibition.

Died—At her home in this village, Tuesday, April 23th., Anne McClain, aged 67 years.

The deceased was the widow of the late John McClain, and mother of Ambrose and Getty McClain, and Mrs. John Schram, and has resided here for the past fifteen years. The funeral was held yesterday and the body was taken to their old home in Millington, for interment.

Last Sunday evening, Mrs. Jacob Hutzl, an aged resident of South Branch, went after the cows. During her ramblings she got lost, and it was ten o'clock at night when she arrived at a farm house 5 miles from home in an exhausted condition. In the meantime the neighbors had turned out and were scouring the woods in search when the welcome news of her safety was received.—Roscommon News.

Clarence Lalonde met with a painful accident last Saturday, at the Hanson Co's. mill. Some of the machinery broke that controlled the carriage and it shot back striking the bumper. Clarence who was on the carriage was thrown off striking on his face, with the result that his nose required several strips of court plaster.—Roscommon News.

R. Jones, manager at Hanson Co's. mill, had a narrow escape Wednesday, from drowning. He was working on the dam when he fell in the river. The water was high and before he could assist himself he had passed through the sluice. Fortunately he escaped with a severe ducking. Dick says it was a dam unpleasant affair and that he does not care to repeat the experience.—Roscommon News.

About one o'clock last Saturday morning, some people going home from a party at the Opera House discovered a fire in Dr. Niles' honory, and turned in an alarm which was promptly answered. About forty of his Wyandottes and Rocks were roasted, and \$100.00 damage done to buildings, including the injury to L. W. Colter's barn adjoining. The fire raged before the fire undoubtedly saved two or three dwellings which were covered with embers by the strong wind.

Dedication of County Buildings.

The committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors, to arrange appropriate exercises for the dedication of the new county buildings, which was postponed on account of the presence of smallpox in the county, held an adjourned meeting at the Grayling Club rooms, April 24th. There were present, R. Hanson, H. Funck, W. T. Lewis, A. Stillwell, J. J. Coventry and R. D. Connine. The committee was organized by the election of R. Hanson, pres., and R. D. Connine, secretary, and the time fixed for the dedication ceremonies was July 4th. The following committees were appointed:

PROGRAMME—R. Hanson, J. J. Coventry and R. D. Connine.
FINANCE—Jas. Smith, Frederic; P. M. Hoyt, Maple Forest; J. A. Love, Beaver Creek; A. Funck, So. Branch; Marius Hanson, R. P. Forbes, J. C. Burton, Geo. S. Dyer and Jas. Jorgenson, of Grayling.

RECEPTION—C. H. O'Neil and C. F. Kelley, of Frederic; Archie Howse and Geo. Johnson, Maple Forest; H. Richardson and Geo. Hartman, South Branch; L. B. Merrill and F. E. Love, Beaver Creek; Delevan Smith, J. J. Coventry, H. P. Hanson, J. J. Collen and M. Hanson, Grayling.

MUSIC—W. F. Benkelman, J. C. Hanson and Mrs. W. M. Woodworth.

SPEAKERS—R. Hanson, Geo. L. Alexander and O. Palmer.

REFRESHMENTS—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Smith, and Mrs. E. J. Cobb, of Frederic; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chalker, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Cobb, Maple Forest; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Funck and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kellogg, of South Branch; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stillwell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sickler, and Mr. and Mrs. John Wright, Beaver Creek; Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ostrander, and Fred Hoell, of Grayling.

It was decided that the exercises should commence at 12 o'clock, that those living at a distance could return home if desired. There will be a picnic dinner and a grand good time. The programme will be arranged by the committee and published. It is hoped that every member of the several committees will consider this a personal notice and go to work at once in their respective localities to make this a red letter day for Grayling.

All Eyes On Texas.

Great is Texas. Her vast cotton crops and marvelous oil discoveries amaze the world. Now follows the startling statement of the wonderful work at Cisco, Texas, of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. "My wife contracted a severe lung trouble," writes Editor J. J. Bager, "which caused a most obstinate cough, and finally resulted in profuse hemorrhages, but she has been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery. It is positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and all Thoracic and Lung Troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's."

Firemen's Meeting.

A meeting of the Fire men will be held at the town hall, Friday evening, May 2d, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other important business. A general attendance is desired.

M. SIMPSON, CHIEF.

Agents Wanted.

LIFE OF T. DEWITT TALMAGE, by his son, Rev. Frank Dewitt Talmage and associate editors of Christian Herald. Only book endorsed by Talmage family. Enormous profits for agents who act quickly. Outfit ten cents. Write immediately to Clark & Co., 222 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Mention this paper.

Wanted - Gang of 10 teams

to work on double track grade of the Michigan Central R. R. between Jackson and Parma. Wages \$3.50 per day. Free transportation. Enquire of John McNeil, Supt. for M. J. Griffin, Stovell House, Jackson, Mich.

Sealed Proposals.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of the Poor from the physicians of Crawford County, up to May 1st, 1902, inclusive, for the treatment of the county Poor, including medicine, for the ensuing year. The right to reject any or all bids, is reserved.

JAMES K. BATES, SECRETARY.

Estrey Notice.

Came into my enclosure, Friday, April 18th—1902, one yoke of oxen, about nine years old. One a dark red, the other a roan, both long horns and quite thin in flesh. The said oxen were distrained by me at my farm in the township of Grayling, Crawford Co., Mich., for the reason that they were so unprofitably that it was impossible to keep them out of my meadows and grain. The owner is unknown to me, and he is requested to prove property, pay the charges and take the said animals away.

O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich.

FISHING TACKLE!

Our New Line of Fishing Tackle this season is the best ever shown in Grayling. Come and see it before buying elsewhere. Rods from 10c up. We carry a full assortment of the most popular Trout-Flies, tied on silk bodies, at the lowest possible price.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

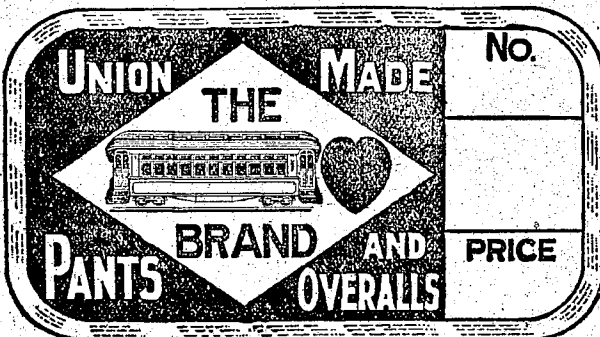
Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Wall Paper!

A complete line of Wall Paper and Carpets. Give me a call, and I will show you some things which are interesting.

The Furniture Store.

Be sure and read it!



"THIS IS THE TICKET." Our Great Sale is the Whole Year! Our Bargain Day is Every Day!

We have no Special Sales, for our prices are so low that we can compete with all at any time.

We have a fine line of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, which we would be pleased to show to the people of Grayling and vicinity.

Just received, the latest in Ladies Shirt Waists. Our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. Call and examine it.

We are agents for the largest made to order tailoring house in the world, and guarantee a perfect fit.

Call at our store, and you will have proof that all we say is true.

Respectfully
A. KRAUS & SON.
Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings.
One Price Store.

WE SELL Palacine Oil.

Compradour Teas.
Royal Tiger Coffee.
Fancy Canned Goods.
Flour, Hay and Feed.
BATES & CO.

SHOES! Shoes!

I have restituted my store and put in an up-to-date stock of seasonable goods, and guarantee the prices to be right. Everybody is invited to see the styles whether they buy or not.

J. GOUDROW.

Notice for Sealed Bids.

Sealed bids for attending the hydrants, hose houses and other property of the Fire Department, will be received by the undersigned until April 19th, inclusive. All bids will be opened April 20th, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Specifications are on file at the clerk's office. By order of the Town Board.

Dated Grayling, April 9th, 1902.

EFNER MATSON, Township Clerk.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all residents of Grayling township, that you have until May 1st to clean up your premises, remove all sources of filth and disease, and thoroughly disinfect all privy vaults and cess pools. It is hoped that this order will be heeded without further delay, as it is very essential to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases.

By order of Board of Health
EFNER MATSON, Township Clerk.

CALIFORNIA
Only \$33 from Chicago
During March and April, 1902
JUDSON AND EXCURSIONS
ESTABLISHED 1880. PERSONALLY CONDUCTED

YOU are invited to accept this extraordinary ticket bargain and the advantages of the Judson-Alton Through California Service. Sleeping Cars, without change, Chicago to Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland. Two routes—"Scenic" and "True Southern."

Mr. Geo. H. Lennartz, Agent Judson-Alton Excursion Company, 310 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill., will gladly elaborate upon the foregoing. He deals in that direct way which is the result of experience in arranging transcontinental journeys. He has inducements to offer which are "worth while," and his courteous assistance does not end when tickets are bought. Specially selected tourist managers go through from Chicago to the Pacific coast, attending to the checking of baggage, pointing out scenery and places of interest, and giving the attention en route which makes the transcontinental trip comfortable and enjoyable. Let Mr. Lennartz place your name on his mailing list for detailed advertising matter. This little book explains everything, answers all questions.

PATENTS
Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, "How to Secure PATENTS," write to
CASNOW & CO.
TRADE-MARKS
Opposite U. S. Patent Office
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Removed!

I have removed to my new quarters in the building vacated recently by Blumenthal and Baumgart, where I shall be pleased to greet my old as well as many new patrons. Always
Yours for bargains

H. JOSEPH,

Originator of Low Prices,
Grayling, Michigan.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT



A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
OR A
CLIPPER PLOW, or a
GALE PLOW, or a
HARROW, (Spoke, Spring or Wheel.)
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,
Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office
O. PALMER.

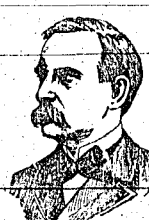
ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?
ALL CASES OF
DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE
by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.
HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.
F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:
Baltimore, Md., March 30, 1901.
Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.
About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.
I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.
I then saw your advertisement, accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain
Very truly,
F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation. Examination and advice free. **YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME** at a nominal cost.
INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

America's BEST Republican Paper.
Editorially Fearless.
Consistently Republican—Always.
News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.
The Weekly Inter Ocean.
The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.
\$1.00 per Year \$1.00
52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

VALUE OF A VACATION.

By Hon. J. B. Foraker.



keeping busy. If a man is in good health the keynote of a vacation should center around the mind. The ideal vacation is the one that rests and improves the mind at the same time.

Now the best thing for mental rest is a change of scene. I speak of a court of myself now, but every man must choose for himself his own plan of recreation. What would be a very agreeable occupation for one might prove very stupid and fatiguing to another of opposite temperament and tastes.

The successful or hopeful man who is interested in his business gets real stimulus from that business. He gets real enjoyment from it. Obviously, unless he runs his system down, all he needs is a change of scene. The man who takes good care of himself, has the proper amount of sleep and is in good health, has no special need for physical recreation. A change of scene and air will freshen him and have the effect of making him see life from a new viewpoint.

COURTS LIKE SLOT MACHINES.

By Clarence S. Morrow.

There are a good many tricks in the legal profession. Some people imagine that the law was made by wise men for the purpose of dealing out justice to all men alike, but there never was a greater mistake. The law furnishes no remedy for the poor. You cannot get into court in the first place without money, and once you get in, you certainly won't get out with any money. The lawyer will see to that, but you'll get justice if you pay enough for it. There is no commodity that I know of that is regulated so much by what you pay for it as justice. I don't mean to say that you can get a great deal of justice for a great deal of money, but you will get very little justice for a little money.

The courts are like a nickel-in-the-slot machine; you put your money in and wait results. Suppose a poor man gets his legs cut off by a street car. The rich never get their legs cut off, because they can afford to wait. The poor man gets out of the way. The first thing the poor man has to do is to hunt up a lawyer who will take his case for one leg, or half a leg, according to agreement. Then the money is dropped in the slot and the man sits down to wait.

If he is lucky his case may come up in two years. It may take three or four, but I have known instances when it did not require more than two years. The case is tried in the Circuit or Superior Court, and, if the plaintiff recovers the price of his legs, the matter goes to the Appellate Court. The function of the court is to pass judgment on what the other court has done, and the poor man's case may be reached in two years. Of course it will then go to the Supreme Court, unless the man loses, and it will take another year there. If everything is



GEN. WOOD.

running smoothly the man stands a chance of recovering for his legs in about five years. If he is not dead before that time, then, when he divides with his lawyer, after having existed five years without being able to work, I want to know where he comes in, in the matter of justice.

Take my advice, and don't try to get justice; you are better off without it, unless, of course, you have plenty of money.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT'S OPPORTUNITY.

By Gen. Leonard Wood.

The Cuban government will have the finest opportunity to show what they can do that any people have ever had before them. They come into a government with \$500,000 in its treasury and with its people loyal and law-abiding, who will do all they can to support Estrada Palma and his cabinet.

The income of the island is fully equal to its financial demands at this time, and I believe the Cubans will keep it so. I think they are capable of governing themselves now, and it is a certainty that if they fail it will not be because they did not have the opportunity to show what they could do. The people are depending upon the United States giving them a market for their two principal crops, sugar and tobacco, and they have every reason to expect that this government will give them the relief.

WIFE'S SHARE IN HUSBAND'S INCOME.

By Mrs. Wm. Tod Helms.

The married woman has a right to a certain proportion of her husband's money. When he gives it to her he is not granting her a privilege, but acknowledging a claim. The amount that should come to the wife must, of course, be decided by circumstances.

Though the husband may pay the butcher and grocer, the milliner and the dressmaker, he should not run into the blunder of fancying that his wife has no call for any money beyond the occasional dime or quarter he grants her. There is convincing testimony that the majority of women have to ask their husbands for spending money, or hypothecate their household accounts in order to get it.

I know one ideal husband who has never in a married life of thirty years obliged his wife to go to him for money. There is a certain drawer in her desk where he places what he can afford to let her have every week. The drawer is never allowed to get empty. Moreover, he never asks her to account for a cent of it. That man should have a halo for his daily wear.

Plenty of other husbands make a household allowance, or even a dress al-

lowance, to their wives. But many more do not want their wives to be needed, and apparently imagine that their wives can get what change they need in some mysterious, unexplained fashion, without having resort to the ordinary money-making means.

If women were not long suffering creatures there would have been an offering revolt long ago. No man has a right to submit his wife to the humiliation she must often undergo when she is obliged to decline to make small contributions to the household, because she has not the ready money. She may have an account in half a dozen shops. Her clothing may be the envy of her friends, her house may be finely appointed, but when it comes to a call for a chance quarter or half dollar she has not the cash in her pocket.

Let the husband, at any rate, give the wife a chance to prove whether or not she is to be trusted with money. There are few women who are unworthy of having the charge of their own spending money. As a rule, they are quite as careful as their husbands in the matter of small expenses, and have a horror of bills that is often unknown to the lords of creation.

NEEDS OF THE NEGRO.

By Booker T. Washington.

Negroes should be taught that their salvation is in learning to own and cultivate intelligently and skillfully the soil. Agriculture will prove our salvation, and the race should be slow to abandon the soil. Just now a large proportion of the race needs that education which will make the youth return to the farm and produce fifty bushels of corn where only twenty-five grew before, rather than yield to the temptation to go to the city and attempt to live by their wits. For 250 years the Negro has been working. What he wants to learn now is to work. For one to learn that work is honorable and to be idle is dishonorable is at the foundation of civilization.

It is not the negro who has been properly trained in hand, head and heart who commits crimes. It is the ignorant, stupid negro who has no regular occupation, who has not learned to love labor and who does not own a home who is usually the criminal. When a man becomes the owner of a piece of land and a decent house and has a bank account, he becomes, in my opinion, at once a conservative, law-abiding citizen.

GREAT COURT OF PUBLIC OPINION.

By W. Bourke Cockran.

The modern newspaper in collecting the news assembles the civilized world in mass meeting every day to consider the events of unusual importance that have occurred in the preceding twenty-four hours. When the newspaper undertakes to do more than collect the news, it becomes intrusive. When it misrepresents the news, it is disloyal. When it falls short of collecting the news, it is inefficient. The great court of public opinion, with all the facts before it, is abundantly able to reach its own conclusions, and its judgments are irrevocable and irresistible.

The newspaper that attempts to forestall them or control them fails, and brings discredit upon itself. The newspaper that misrepresents the facts becomes an instrument in enforcing them. The moral of all this is that the newspaper that collects the news assiduously and publishes it faithfully is performing a function of the highest importance to civilization.

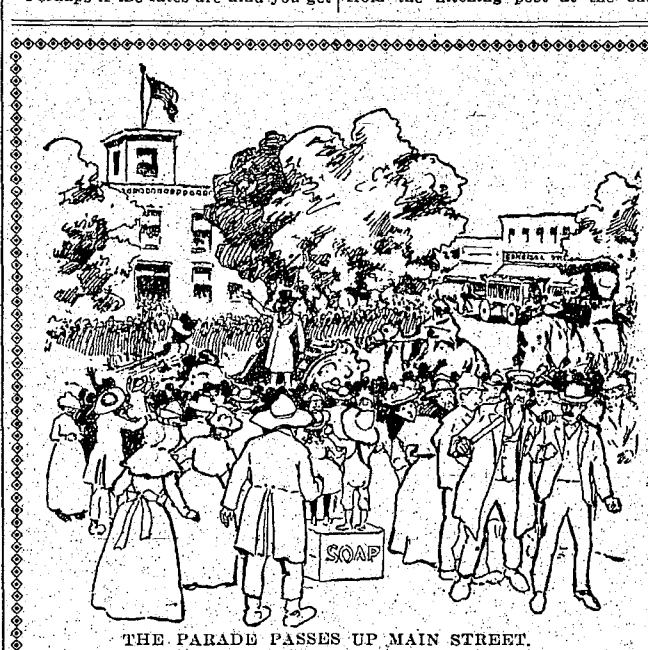
WHEN THE CIRCUS COMES TO TOWN.

FOR three months the huge posters in red and blue ink have flamed forth. There is the "Blood Sweating Behemoth of Italy in the Church of the Holy Spirit," with an open mouth six feet square; there is "Mme. Lisette, Gorging Queen of the Hoops of Fire," and in pink tights, leaping through billows of flame; there is the "Unsurpassed, Unparalleled, and Unequaled Union of Unique and Mighty Monsters" tearing out through bars of iron; there are a hundred other marvels, any one of which is enough to throw the small boys into spasms of excitement.

When the first bill goes up they all begin to make plans for going to the circus. In divers ways they begin to get together the money needed for a ticket. They save rags and old iron; they cut lawns; they pick strawber-ries; they chop kindling and carry in wood. Every penny is saved. To the children the coming of a circus is the greatest possible incentive to industry and economy. This is a virtue which, strangely enough, the modest circus manager has been slow to claim. And then finally comes the parade—which is really better than the circus itself. The "show-hat" is always on the flats at the other end of Main street. You get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and hurry down to see the circus "get in" and unload.

Perhaps if the fates are kind you get the curb, with their feet in the gutter. Behind them stand other rows reaching back to the front of the stores and then climbing to pods of vantage on the tops of dry goods boxes. All the windows are full, anxious mothers clutching with nervous hands the waists of small children, who do their best to fall out into the crowds below whenever a stray strain of music comes floating up from the direction of the circus lot.

If you have earned a ticket or have an extra quarter in your pants' pockets you buy a big bag of peanuts, the shells of which you throw down from your high perch on to the heads of the people on the sidewalk. When the shells strike you turn your eyes away and look as unconscious as possible. Now the town marshal emerges from the crowd on the other side of the street, dragging by the collar a young man who is denounced as "one of them city thugs." He starts down the center of the street with his prisoner, followed by a street full of excited men and boys, to whom an arrest is as exciting as a declaration of war. It is the marshal's day to shine. He gets to within a block of the lockup, under the engine-house, when a farmer's team, frightened half to death by the unusual noise and by the swift approach of the crowd, breaks away from the hitching post at the curb.



THE PARADE PASSES UP MAIN STREET.

A Heaven-sent chance to carry buckets of water until your back aches for a ticket of admission to the show. That makes you an object of envy to all your fellows. You stay and watch the canvassmen drive their pegs, the poles, and build a canvas city while the ordinary man would be marking off the site. You see the animals fed and your eyes stick out like hard-boiled eggs when a beautiful young woman in red cheeks and a short white lace dress is let into the cage with the lions.

Finally the crisis comes. From the far off end of Main street a wild strain of unearthly music sweeps up the packed street. It is the steam calliope in action—an instrument which sounds like a score of toy whistles blowing at once. At the sound all the horses in hearing rush and plunge and their owners rush frantically out to wrestle with them. Meanwhile the town marshal is running down to the street to have the calliope turned off before the lions is torn to pieces.

Far ahead of the rest of the procession ride two men in shiny velvet, drawn by two white and two jet black horses, wearing silver mounted harness with yellow reins. One of the men is a quiet looking person in a modest suit of black clothes and a black slouch hat. He owns the show, but he cuts no figure in the eyes of the populace in comparison with the gorgeous and glittering individual who rides with him. This latter wears a red waistcoat with blue polka dots, white spats, shining patent leathers, and almost white frock coat and a tall silk hat, on which the sun plays in splendor. His ample chain is crossed by an enormous gold chain, which means also once or twice around his neck. In his big red necktie shines a diamond greater and more brilliant than the Kohinoor.

Twice in each block he proceeds in his triumphal progress up Main street, this glittering personage close to his feet and lifts his silk hat, revealing a bald head as shining as his hat. He opens his mouth and out of it comes a voice like the blast of a trumpet.

"Come one! Come all!" he bellows. "On behalf of the management I am authorized to announce that immediately before the performance under the large canvas Mme. Lisette will perform the unparalleled and stupendous feat of dancing the skirt dance while suspended in midair on a slack rope stretched between the top of the wagon factory and the roof of the vinegar works. Entirely free, gratuities, and complimentary. Without money and without price the gifted little lady will appear in mid-air. Come one! Come all!"

Then he would make a bow and sit down, while the small boys gasped with awed admiration and envy. Then you start on the dead run up Main street to get the seat in the second story window over Brown's grocery which has been reserved for you. Already Main street is packed with people. One row is sitting down on

WORLD HIS PARISH.

THE LATE REV. DR. TALMAGE SPOKE TO MILLIONS.

Early Life of the Famous Divine and His Work as a Preacher and Author—He Was Always Interesting, Although Sometimes Dramatic.

To the ranks of our great men death has paid another visit and on her somber plumes the soul of Rev. Dr. Thoma-s DeWitt Talmage has passed into eternity. The news of the death of this master preacher carried deep and sincere sorrow to the entire Christian world.

The heart of this eminent clergyman first throbbled with life on January 7, 1832, in Bound Brook, N. J. He received his education in the University of the City of New York and the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. In 1856 he was ordained pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bellevue, N. J., and since that time had charge of congregations in Syracuse, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Washington, D. C. In 1869 he was made pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn and it was during his occupancy of that pulpit that he delivered the wonderfully vehement and pointed sermons which have found admirers in every part of the world and have made his famous as a preacher. He addressed his audiences in the large edifice known as the Brooklyn Tabernacle, a building



REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

with a seating capacity of 5,000. During his pastorate this building was twice destroyed by fire and as many times rebuilt.

In 1862 the distinguished prelate was given the degree of A. M. by the University of the City of New York, and in 1864 he received that of D. D. from the University of Tennessee.

Author as Well as Preacher.

Besides his labors in the lecture field he was the author of many religious volumes and has, at various times, performed editorial work of a religious nature for publications in New York and Chicago. Since 1894 he has made Washington, D. C., his home, and although for the last few years he had not been so active in religious exhortation as during his stay in Brooklyn, he has, nevertheless, done much for the cause by means of printed sermons, editorials and lectures.

Rev. Dr. Talmage was a thorough student of human nature, a deep thinker and a man of convincing argument. With the possible exception of the late Henry Ward Beecher, no delineator of the doctrines of the gospel has ever had such widespread attention. The sermons and lectures that he delivered during the twenty-five years of his spiritual jurisdiction in Brooklyn did much toward making the man world famous. Through a system of supplying various publications with his sermons ahead of time, they were copied and recopied by the press of this country and Europe until the lessons were placed before the eager eyes of millions of readers on both sides of the water.

His lectures were delivered in a strikingly demonstrative and even sensational manner. There was no limit to the means to which he might resort in order to keep his listeners on the alert regarding the subject in hand. It is told of him that upon one occasion when he was about to address a concourse of some 5,000 people, he walked to one end of the 50-foot platform upon which he stood, buttoned his coat and wheeled around dashed madly across the platform, head thrown back, arms swinging wildly, and bringing up with a jump at the other end; then suddenly turning to his audience he began his sermon with the forcible exclamation, "Young man, you're rushing to destruction!" This is only one of the many instances in which his originality of manner was shown.

His world-wide reputation, however, was not entirely due to the sensational eccentricities of his preaching. He possessed a keen mind, superior judgment and great literary ability. His addresses when in printed form, deprived of the embellishments of oratory, were in themselves intensely interesting and bespoke the masterful genius of their author.

The world has perhaps brought forth more finished orators and greater theologians than Rev. Dr. Talmage, but few, if any, of them have enjoyed so great a prestige while in the eye of the public, and at their departure left so deep and lasting an impression.

New Canons of Paper.

Krupp, the great manufacturer of cannon, has lately completed a number of paper field pieces for the use of the German infantry. Their caliber is a little less than two inches, and the pieces are so light that one soldier can easily carry one, but the resistance is greater than that of a field piece of steel of the same caliber.

Benefit in Perfumes.

The London Lancet says that the essential oil that forms the base of all perfumes is a powerful antiseptic, and possesses disinfecting properties equal to those of carbolic acid. A perfumed handkerchief, therefore, may not only please the sense of smell, but prove a guard against infection.

Cheap Eating for Poor.

Fatting breakfasts, consisting of coffee, bread and butter and jam, are now being provided by the Salvation Army for poor children in Newcastle, England.

PULSE of the PRESS

The railway merger comes up smiling and is all ready for the next collision.—Washington Post.

The English House of Commons saw the United States Senate and "went one better."—Buffalo News.

Kitchener is still hemming in the Boers, but his work isn't guaranteed not to rip.—Detroit Tribune.

The Belgian government has adopted the customary nothing-to-arbitrate policy.—Detroit Free Press.

If Gen. Funston fights as recklessly as he talks, the insurrection must certainly be over.—Detroit Free Press.

Ninety-nine is notable also as the first place that showed Prince Henry any water.—Detroit Free Press.

The next time Mr. Neely wishes to inhale Cuba maybe he will know enough to inhale.—Detroit Free Press.

Cuba has gained at least one blessed liberty in the privilege of sending official plunderers to jail.—Detroit News.

It is called a run on the bank because, at people took time to walk, they would get over their scare.—Detroit News.

The butchers apparently have no doubt of the existence of a beef trust. They bought to know.—Philadelphia Record.

Most people are too kind-hearted to see their friends suffer, so they avoid it by looking the other way.—Washington Times.

A man spends four hours and a half over a poker game, but grudges five minutes at the dinner table.—San Francisco Bulletin.

But who is to command the troops in the Philippines, while the officers charged with cruelty are being court-martialed?—Detroit News.

And what makes you ten times madder is that the beef gets tougher in the same proportion that the price does.—Detroit Free Press.

It is hard to convince the average American community that a pretty girl can really be guilty of premeditated murder.—Buffalo News.

We suspect that Gen. Freddie Funston needs an occasional reminder of the frog that had to swell up as big as an ox.—Detroit Free Press.

There is no question that the trusts are here to stay, the doubt is as to whether they are going to let the rest of us stay.—Detroit News.

Miss Stone's announced intention to repay the ransom money to the donors is the most creditable incident of the whole affair.—Buffalo News.

A good many of the stories told about Cecil Rhodes were told about Napoleon and Bismarck, too, but they're good stories.—Detroit Free Press.

It is encouraging to see how many men there are ready to do anything in the world for their city or country—for a consideration.—Buffalo News.

Perhaps the President could make more headway in the Cuban case by furnishing Congress with a definition of the word duty.—Detroit News.

Now, if the Germans will substitute American doughnuts for pretzels the last link in the chain of friendship will have been forged.—Boston Transcript.

If Susan B. Anthony wants to be on the level with men she should go to the District of Columbia. There is no franchise there.—Salt Lake Telegram.

There ought to be a new rule of conduct for all hotelkeepers in case of fire—when in doubt, get the guests out of the building.—New York Evening Sun.

Just forty-one years ago the eyes of the world were on Charleston, S. C., but not because of a visit of the President of the United States.—Buffalo News.

Many an American would do well to emulate Prince Henry's example in visiting that tomb at Mount Vernon, eloquent with the eloquence of silence.—Buffalo Times.

They may laugh at ex-Gov. Hogg, but there is more dignity in refusing to wear a foolish outer costume than in donning it simply for the purpose of meeting a king.—Buffalo News.

If the price of meat shall continue to advance, we shall soon find that to avoid the wedding feast is a more profitable investment than the millionaire's father of the bride.—Philadelphia Record.

An Iowa minister's wife has left him and obtained a divorce because she could not stand the way in which his parishioners criticised her for everything she did or left undone.—Buffalo News.

It is to be feared that the \$35,000 offered Miss Stone for six magazine articles will be used to reimburse the persons who made donations to the ransom fund.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is a curious fact that when a bank clerk on a small salary lives openly beyond his salary, the fact only arouses suspicion after he has decamped, leaving his accounts short.—New York Evening Sun.

There will be no gold lace, pensions or lecture engagements for the New York boy who strangled his invalid father upon his back and received him a burning tenement house. Unofficial heroism doesn't pay dividends.—Washington Post.

The civil service commission has decided that government employees may be deputed to campaign funds if they wish. Everybody knows how feverishly eager are our men in power to step up to the committee rooms and burn up a piece of his salary.—Detroit Free Press.

Whether you agree with the venerable Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts or not, you must concede that he is one of the men who have succeeded in practical politics without a lowering of his ideals. Would this country had more men in public life like him.—Des Moines News.

Some interest is aroused by the statement that the surgeons have succeeded in removing a man's brain, performing an operation and restoring it without serious injury to the patient. What is really needed in many cases is a new set. The surgeon who can manage that will confer a lasting benefit on the race.—Topeka Journal.

In Oakland, Cal., a man has just been placed in a padded cell who was so much of a fool that he will serve for a horrible example and a warning. At the insanity hearing it developed that he had consumed at least 75,000 cigarettes in five years, and probably many more. At the time of his incarceration he was smoking sixty cigarettes daily.—Cincinnati Post.

There is something very humorous and at the same time something very pathetic in the idea of a real, live, uneducated scoundrel away from a lot of socialists in an automobile. No doubt Leopold of the Belgians saw the ridiculous side of his adventure. He is credited with a strong sense of humor as well as a pretty taste in the matter of chorus girls.—New York Evening Sun.

THE MAN WHO WINS.

The man who wins is the man who works—
The man who toils, while the next man shirks—
The man who stands in his deep distress
With his head held high in the deadly press—
Yes, he is the man who wins.
The man who wins is the man who knows
The value of pain and the worth of woes
Who a lesson learns from the man who fails
And a moral finds in his mournful wails;
Yes, he is the man who wins.
The man who wins is the man who stays
In the unsought paths and the rocky ways;
And, perhaps, who lingers now and then,
To help some failure to rise again.
Ah! he is the man who wins!
And the man who wins is the man who hears
The curse of the envious in his ears,
But who goes his way with his head held high
And passes the wrecks of the failures by—
For he is the man who wins.
—Henry Edward Warner, in Baltimore News.

THE STEP ON THE STAIRS

When my old friend Geoffrey Lancaster bought a house and a good bit of ground in Wiltshire, he gave me a sort of general invitation to run down there for a few days whenever I felt so inclined, and without further formality than a post-card to announce my arrival. But some three months later I received so urgent an entreaty to come as soon as possible that I felt fairly certain something was amiss, or that he was not quite satisfied with his surroundings.
The town had never in any way been remarkable, so I may be pardoned for admitting that until the Lancasters selected it as the place in which they would settle quietly for what remained to them of life, I do not think I had ever heard of it.
Certainly the situation was picturesque; the buildings rising in ranks one above the other on the hill, and a view from the summit over many a mile of wooded fields and the valley of the Avon.
The house which had captivated my friend's fancy dated back to the reign of Henry VIII; it had not been spoiled even in necessary restorations.
"It is most interesting," I said after I had visited every room and duly admired the oak staircase and several painted ceilings, "but a little lonely for so small a family, isn't it?" The sort of place to my thinking which needs grown up sons and daughters to enliven it and make merry in these big rooms. This hall, for instance—why you might give a dance to eighty or a hundred young people!"
Geoffrey Lancaster slightly shrugged his shoulders. No children had been born of that marriage and I do not think he regretted it; for he was of opinion that the world was largely overpopulated and those were the true benefactors of the human race who did not contribute to its numbers.
"It's just the sort of house that ought to have a ghost," I went on. "Do you boast anything so gruesome?" My host slightly shook his head.
"I should not, personally, object to a ghost," he answered quietly, as indeed he always spoke. "It would be interesting. But—well, my wife fancies she has heard something, and she does not like it. To tell the truth, that was in a great measure my reason for hurrying you down—I want your opinion upon the matter."
We were sitting together in the library after inspecting the place thoroughly. I settled myself comfortably in one of the big easy chairs and begged for enlightenment.
"I tell Mrs. Lancaster it must be mere fancy; but she will not believe me."
"What has she seen or heard?" I enquired.
"So far, she has seen nothing. She declares that she has been awakened for three weeks past by a step on the stairs."
"And just as the clock strikes the orthodox hour of midnight?" I laughed.
"Not so," rejoined Lancaster, seriously. "At one, at two and at three in the early morning. And as my wife is neither a timid nor an imaginative person, I should much like to get to the root of this mystery and I want your assistance."
"Delighted, I'm sure! Is there any record of a murder, or some other crime connected with the house? Was it ever inhabited by monks or nuns, whose spirits might be supposed to come back and make things uncomfortable for other people?"
"I have read up all the books and records I could obtain, and I can discover no mention of crime in connection with this property. In early times—though of course the town was Catholic—there seem to have been no monasteries or convents here. But this was the Chantry priest's house, and that old tank which I showed you (by one of the doors leading to the garden) was, as some antiquarians suppose, used for the keeping of fish caught in the river for his reverence's use?"
I lapsed into silence for several minutes; before I spoke again one of the maid came to say that tea was waiting for us in the drawing room.
After some preliminary conversation, I expressed to Mrs. Lancaster my admiration for her house.
"Yes, an interesting old place, isn't it?" she said. "Still—"
"Not quite perfect," I hastened to remark. "Well, I suppose it may

be a trifle lonely toward evening and in the dead of the night, for instance?" "It is worse than that," The lady glanced at her husband, who had just strolled across to the inner drawing room, and was frowning among a collection of valuable old china for some specimen he would expect me to admire. "Geoffrey does not like me to say so, Mr. Marshall, but my firm conviction is that— and here she slightly paused, then in a lower tone added—"it is haunted."
I raised my eyebrows and shook my head.
"I think you are mistaken," I answered in an undertone which matched her own. "I may as well confess that, up to this period of my existence, I have never seen a ghost, much as I should enjoy doing so. Therefore, as 'seeing is believing,' I need scarcely add that I don't believe in them. What people usually attribute to those restless spirits may generally be set down to rats, old boards that crack and creak, and so forth."
Mrs. Lancaster did not look convinced, but as her husband came toward us at that moment, holding out a plate which he considered as the choicest among his treasures. I turned to him with the assurance that it was evidently a most valuable article, but, frankly speaking, old china was a matter concerning which I was hopelessly ignorant.
It was growing late, and my host and I were tete-a-tete in the smoke room, when the ghost was again mentioned.
"I particularly want the opinion of a practical, common-sense man like you, Marshall," he said, "as to whether there is any sound in the passages or upon the staircases of this house, which cannot be accounted for. If so, well, what it can be."
"I said a few words about the charm of the house to Mrs. Lancaster," I admitted, "and she asserted her belief that it is haunted. But our conversation was interrupted just then, so she gave me no details."
"A very good thing, too," said Geoffrey impatiently. "When once a woman gets an idea into her head, it is hopeless. Every discussion only roots it more firmly. The best plan is to ignore the subject, and trust to her forgetting it in the discovery of something newer."
I rose and began to walk up and down the room.
"The only thing for me to do," I exclaimed at last, "is to listen. As far as I know myself, mere fancy will not run away with me. I will not avail myself of that comfortable bedroom till day is dawning. Ghosts never walk about in the morning, do they?"
My tone might have been flippant. Any way, my friend ignored that question, and merely proposed to share my vigil. But this I would not hear of, protesting that no ghost who had a partial of self-respect left within his shadowy form would stand espionage.
"Now, would you, if you were a ghost Lancaster?" I said. "I am sure not. The only hope is that he or she may deign to walk about a little when all is still and silent. Two of us would be passing the time in conversation or playing chess. It's not to be thought of."
I had my way, and was fortified by a strong cup of coffee to help me keep awake by Mr. Lancaster's private order to the housekeeper. I believe he said that I was going to pass some hours in important study, nor could this—from his point of view—be deemed untrue.
Well, I heard nothing, saw nothing; and having kept my solitary watch until the clock struck four, I went upstairs feeling chilly, sleepy, disgusted with things in general, and confirmed in my unbelief.
After some hours' repose and a capital breakfast at half-past nine, however, I felt better—even somewhat eager to solve the question of the step on the stairs.
With my friend's permission I made another survey of the commodious old house, examining in particular a secret chamber which could only be approached by means of a sliding panel in the wall and a concealed spring.
Any author at work upon a sensational story of murder and violence, would have been delighted with the place. But I, being a prosaic individual accustomed to deal with facts, wished only to convince my host and his wife that the supposed mystery was no mystery at all.
Otherwise, one could describe some child heir to the property, drowned in the fish tank (it must needs be a child, as four or five feet deep of water would not drown a man, and the guilty relation, hiding in the secret chamber and dying there, prior to the nocturnal wanderings as a lost spirit about the premises.
I said something of this sort to Geoffrey in the presence of his wife; but he looked more solemn than usual, and Mrs. Lancaster's face betrayed such real alarm that I regretted my words, and made a lame effort to turn into a mere joke.
I sat listening to every sound through the second night of my stay, but I heard absolutely nothing except the wind in the chimney and the voices of two cats outside whose tones seemed to indicate a somewhat angry discussion.
Geoffrey appeared disappointed when we walked around the gardens next morning and I had nothing to tell him, all the more so because Mrs. Lancaster had been again alarmed, and was strengthened in her conviction that some ghost—was on the premises.
"Give me time," I answered, "I could not be expected to unravel this perplexity at the first or second sitting."
That third night, in spite of strenuous efforts to keep eyes and ears open, I fell asleep. But not for long, as a glance at the clock showed me. And I fancied I had been dreaming, yet could not remember the dream—I only knew that some sound, like the quiet closing of a door, had roused me.
It took me several seconds to recall why I was seated alone there in Geoffrey Lancaster's library, when the hands of the clock and of my own watch were perfectly agreed that it wanted only ten minutes to three in the morning.
Then, recalling everything, I took a

hand lamp from the side table, lit it, and went into the hall to see—well, yes, there was a form such as the credulous would consider ghost like, seeing that it was wrapped in white drapery, and that its long hair floated on its back. But it suggested so strongly to my unromantic mind the figure of a somnambulist, that I thought my best plan was to follow and get a good look at it.
It went swiftly up the stairs—so did I. It paused at Mrs. Lancaster's door and then passed silently on. I did the same. It mounted to the second floor and made for the servants' rooms and there, of course, I could not penetrate; but I could seek my own chamber with some satisfaction, for I saw my way to the complete reassurance of Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster.
My first step, however, was to interview the housekeeper, and put a few questions as to the maids under her supervision. Was there, for instance, one slight of figure and with exceedingly fair hair?
Yes, there was Louise—a girl whom Mrs. Lancaster had taken from a miserable home so that she might be properly trained for respectable service; a nervous excitable sort of girl, but "willing" and useful, too, considering she was only sixteen.
"I think she walks in her sleep," I said, after listening to these details.
The housekeeper could not believe that; however, my suspicion was proved true on the following night to the eyes of my host and hostess.
Old Geoffrey was, I am certain, regretful that he had not purchased a ghost with the rest of the property; but Mrs. Lancaster was really thankful to me for thus easing her mind relative to the step on the stairs, and felt able to settle down contentedly in the old Chantry.
As for the girl—well, they put her into a Home or Orphanage, where it is to be hoped she lost her somnambulist tendencies; at any rate, when I made inquiry of my friends they had received no complaints about her.—Waverly Magazine.

JAPANESE SUPERSTITION.

Foundation of a New Building Sealed With Blood.

In old Japan people were sometimes buried alive—or, oftener, allowed themselves to be buried alive—at the beginning of a difficult piece of engineering work in order to impart strength and life to the undertaking. The victims to this horrible superstition were known under the title of "human pillars," and many quaint and weird stories have been woven around this custom, and are recounted to this day by Japanese grandmothers to their grandchildren.
But no one would imagine that any grown-up Japanese of the present day would seriously believe in these tales, much less offer to be the subject of one of them; yet this is exactly what two persons have just done.
The Buddhists of Osaka have recently been collecting subscriptions for the erection of a big bell tower, with a monster bell at Tennoji Temple, in the suburbs of that city. An old lady, a fervent Buddhist, living in the south island of Japan, happened to hear of this project, had a letter written to the temple intimating that she was willing to offer herself as a sacrifice to the "human pillar" variety of the temple authorities did not object. Of course they did not object, says the London Leader.
The second enthusiast was an expert of Osaka, forty-nine years of age. On the evening of the 19th inst., a policeman attached to the Tennoji police-station, noticed the figure of an elderly person proceeding toward the temple. The figure was clad in white, and was carrying on its back a coffin. The latter fact aroused the suspicions of the policeman on whose approach the figure attempted to run, but was overtaken and led to the station.
An examination of the coffin revealed a singularly beautiful old sword and a mortuary tablet. A letter addressed to the head priest of the temple, which was discovered on the person of the prisoner explained exactly what the latter had been about to do. The man on being interrogated, calmly confessed that he had resolved to commit suicide that night in the temple premises in order, as he said, "to vitalize" the collection of the bell funds and to give strength to the bell by its construction.
He was perfectly sane and not illiterate, and the warm remonstrances of the police and the temple priests succeeded in making him promise to abandon his rash project. He was consequently released, but he insisted on leaving behind in the police station his valuable sword, an heirloom in his family and an excellent specimen of the swordsmith's art. The man's name was Gwan Hayashi. He has a wife and two children and has so far been able to maintain them decently.

Death Came With the Song.

It is not often that a musical festival closes so pathetically as did at Elsteddof at Colwyn Bay, Wales.
Welsh choirs were competing melodiously as usual, and then the time came for his choir to make its effort. Henry Hughes, a quaryman, mounted a chair to lead it. In a few moments he tottered and fell. Ready arms carried him into an anteroom, and the choir, led by E. T. Davies, a clerk, sang on, continuing their melody amid a round of admiring cheers.
No other choir excelled the company of songsters whom Hughes had vainly attempted to lead, for they won the prize, and the sounding choirs broke out again.
It was these cheers of triumph that rang in the ears of the falling conductor as he lay in the anteroom, for he was dying. Every effort was made to save him, but in vain; and not the least sad accompaniment of this pathetic incident was the fact that the dying conductor's own son and daughter were singers in the victorious choir.
A gloom spread over the great audience as the sad news spread, and the Elsteddof when the end was reached closed with deep sorrow.



TWO MONKEYS.

I had a little monkey once, I told him with a string.
He learned more tricks than I can tell, He could do everything.
We romped and played together just like two great jolly boys.
The family said "the monkeys made An awful lot of noise."
You see they called me monkey, too. Which teased my little sister, I didn't mind, but baby did, Because a monkey kissed her!
She said her mother shouldn't be The mother to a monkey!
Indeed, she screamed and carried on And acted awful spunky.
But now my monkey's gone away, I sold him to a grinder, And sister's sweet as sugar plums And I am lonesome—kinder.
—New York Tribune.

RAINING UPSIDE DOWN.

The little tin basin of water was empty, just as sure as the world! And Peggy had left water in it the last time she made mud pies in the back yard, so to be sure and have it ready to mix with next time. Peggy always made arrangements beforehand for things—even mud pies; and, of course, she hadn't thought of going out to grandpa's and staying so long when she made this arrangement.
"Now where's that water gone?" she mused. "If it had been at grandpa's, the chickens would have drunk it up; but here—"
"Poh! I know where it's gone to!" Dicky cried loftily. Dicky went to a big school, not kindergarten; and so he knew a great deal.
"It rained up; that's where it went," he explained.
"It rained up into the sky; it always does, and then, by 'nby, it'll rain down again. Where'd you s'pose all the rain comes from?"
"Well, I didn't s'pose it came out o' my milk-pan, did I?" cried Peggy's clear, indignant, little voice scornfully. Then she ran to mamma to see what it all meant, for mamma always knew.
"Dicky says it rains upside down, mamma!" she cried. "I guess he'd laugh to see it!"
Mamma laughed to see Peggy's face. "He can't see it, dear, nobody can, unless the air is so cold that it runs together in tiny drops and makes a mist or fog. Dicky was right, the water in your little tin pan was taken up into the air again, to rain down some day with the other water the air has drawn up from the surface of ponds and rivers. If it should be very cold when it gets ready to come to us, it will be what Dicky?"
"A snow-storm," said Dicky, promptly.
"Yes, dear. And so it goes back and forth between the sky and earth. It's one of the wonderful things the wonderful world is full of, little Peggy."
—Primary Education.

WHEN SMALL JEMIMA DIVED.

This is the true story of what happened to a little Chicago girl who likes to do everything she hears of anyone else doing. It goes to show that sometimes it's best to wait and talk with a grown person first.
A gentleman had visited small Jemima's papa, who had a great deal to say about taking a swim everyday at the Chicago Athletic Club, which has its home in a lovely big building downtown, you know. This gentleman happened to mention in talking that he "took a dive into the bath" almost every day.
Jemima said nothing, because her mamma and papa think it best for little girls to be quiet when grown people are talking at table, but she thought about the gentleman and his diving every day. She didn't know that the bath or tank at the Chicago Athletic Club is almost as big as a small lake, and she fancied it would be fun to try bath-diving on her own account. So the day after the gentleman's visit—but this is how small Jemima's mamma tells the story.
It was a cloudy day and small Jemima's mamma was pressed close up against the window panes in her room, way off at the front of the house, trying to sew. The bath room is right at the back. So it was a wonder that small Jemima's mamma knew anything about this latest escape of her five-year-old daughter until it was too late to help her out of it. But she did hear of a sort of splash and tumble, and then a funny, muffled, gurgling cry.
Out to the bathroom rushed small Jemima's mamma, thinking the sound had come from there. And when she stepped into the bath room she too cried out, and so loud that Annie, the maid, came running upstairs in a hurry to see what was the matter. There small Jemima lay, face downward, in the bottom of the bathtub, which was almost full of water, and she was quite still and silent. And when the small Jemima's mamma lifted her out of the water she looked as if she were dead.
Well, they telephoned for a doctor in a hurry, and they brought her back to her senses presently, and then they found out what it was that had happened.
The small Jemima had gone diving from the side of the bathtub, and, naturally enough, she had bumped her head on the bottom of the porcelain tub pretty badly. (Almost every boy in Chicago knows what it means to dive in shallow water, and a porcelain bathtub is even harder on the poor head than that.) And not only was there a swelling on the top of the small Jemima's poor head almost big enough to fit a teacup over, but she was so dizzy and nauseated for several days afterward that she could only smile faintly when papa tried to cheer her up by teasing a little.
"Grown-ups are so funny," is the way Jemima explained the whole affair to her dearest friend, the little Christina.

"First, that funny man what came to see papa never said the bath he dived in was bigger than our two parlors, as well as the dining-room and the library; and then when papa and mamma got to talking about my monkey-head they seem to think it's all very funny, even if they are sorry that I got hurt. And such a fuss and talk as you never heard of, Christie, and all because I tried to dive."—Chicago Record-Herald.

HOW TO WIN A BATTLE.

"Uncle Andy," a veteran soldier, teaches the little boys how to thrash the big bullies.
"The old man counted noses, and found there were ten privates besides the two officers. 'Think of that!' said he. 'An even dozen of you an' only three o' the other fellows! You ought to lick twict that many; an' you can, too, if you'll do as I tell you.'"
He took a handful of wooden shoe-pegs from his work-aron pocket. "See here, cap'n," said he, "here's your plan o' battle." He sat down on his door-sill, and stuck five pegs in a row into the ground. "There's your front rank," said he, "with the cap'n in command o' it." Then he set up five pegs in a row just behind the others, and said: "There's your rear rank, with the lieutenant in command o' that. Now you're in shape to fight. Don't never march to battle single file. You musn't never let the enemy ketch you on the flank like you did afore, 'cause then your men all have to scramble over each other to get at 'em. Face right up to 'em, with every fighin' man free to rush 'em, an' nobody in nobody's way. See?"
Fred asked if the front rank would not be in the rear rank's way.
"No," the old colonel answered. "You musn't go into the fight with both ranks to onct. You must begin with the front rank alone, an' hold the rear rank back for a reserve. Nothin' like a reserve to scarry an enemy with. I'll tell you about that in a minute. Now, here you be, marchin' along in two ranks, column front, 'tendin' to your own business; an' here's the enemy over here, gittin' ready to stop you. Don't go too nigh to 'em. Halt your troops for enough back so's to give you plenty o' room for a good long run at 'em. You can sometimes scare folks with by runnin' at 'em like sixty; an' yellin' like blue devils, then you can be actually punchin' 'em in the face. Now, then, son-o'-a-gun, you see the 's' got to be a fight, you begin it. Don't wait fer them to git in the first lick. Git it in yourself. Sometimes, the ain't only one blow struck in a fight, an' the feller that strikes it wins the victory. Sall right in with your front rank. Mind! your rear rank ain't to move till the cap'n gives 'em orders. Let the front rank do the fighin' till they've got the enemy sort o' tuckered out. Then come at 'em with your fresh troops, runnin' an' yellin' like all git out, an' ten to one the enemy'll turn tail!"
Jimmy did not like the idea of staying back with the rear rank. He was afraid the fight might be over before he could get into it, and he had a score to settle with Brodgen. But Uncle Andy said scores don't count in war. "Nothin' counts," said he, "but jest obeyin' orders an' winnin' battles. Sogers that ain't got nothin' better'n grudges to fight fer better stay home an' knit socks fer them that has."
"When the company had fallen in, Uncle Andy said to the front rank: 'Don't move till you get the command to charge. Then start with a rush an' a whoop. Don't fergit to yell—yell like a passel o' wildcats; make 'em think you're a bull lunatic asylum broke loose, an' wouldn't know it if you was licked. Never mind their faces. Punch 'em in the stummicks. That's whur the wind is. Knock that out o' 'em, an' then call up your reserves if you need 'em. Understand, cap'n!'"
Fred said he did.
"All right, then; you'll win. But mind this." He shook his finger at the captain. "You ain't to go pickin' no quarrels. A good soger don't never git into a fight as long as he can keep out, an' then he don't never git out as long as he can keep in. If them loafers don't say nothin' to you, don't you say nothin' to them. You mind your business, an' make them mind theirs."—St. Nicholas.

THE TIMMER MARKET.

It is a Unique Affair Held at Aberdeen, Scotland.
On the last Wednesday of August every year there is a fair called the "Timmer Market" held in the Castle Square in Aberdeen, Scotland. Some fifty or sixty years ago nothing could be bought at it but wooden articles—from which arose the name "Timmer." Now, however, it is the Scotch housewife's last chance of getting her berries for preserving. Every patron of the market knows that after that month the only chance of fruit is gone—hence the rush. Great and small, rich and poor alike turn out.
Booths, set to the best advantage and numbering perhaps two hundred, are arranged in rows, ample room being left for the buyers and pleasure-seekers between. Fruit stalls, old clothes dealers, shooting ranges, wheels of fortune—everything to make a penny can be found there. Schools and colleges have no recognized holiday on that Wednesday, yet the average "med" is a regular attendant. Up and down he parades, blowing his trumpet in the face of everyone he meets and looking the very picture of happiness, although past the age of three.
By seven o'clock the "tarry rope" lamps are lit and the fun commences. Country "bumpkins" fetch their "tasses" and buy them candy and wafers or whatever is wished for; provided that the cost does not exceed sixpence. The elite of both sexes mix with the crowd and "treat" the one the students start for home with a rush, upsetting the stalls as they go. Nothing, of course, is said by the police, it being "Timmer" day. Should any be so absurd-minded as to forget the months and the days thereof, he has no doubt whatever from the head-splitting noise of the last Wednesday in August.

WALKER AND HIS GIRLS.

WOMEN WHO ARE AS GOOD AS COWBOYS ON THE RANCH.

William Walker and His Two Daughters, Susie and Marcialette, Handle a Band of Oregon Horses in Masterly Fashion.
During the past week Pendleton, Oregon, has been enlivened by the presence of William Walker and his two daughters, Marcialette and Susie, who hail from near Dale, on the north fork of the John Day River, in Umatilla County, Ore.
William Walker, the father, is 58 years of age, was born in Kentucky, whence he removed to Stoddard County, Missouri, where he served as a Confederate guerrilla during the Civil War under the celebrated Chief Quantrill. At the close of the war Missouri was not a very safe place for a guerrilla. Consequently William Walker "lit out" as he expressed it, for a more salubrious region and crossed the plains alone on horseback in 1865.
He stopped a year or two in Idaho, where he supported himself by trapping and hunting, and he became famous as a killer of bears. In 1867 he went farther west and settled in Morrow County, where he engaged in stock raising.
About twenty years ago he removed to his present location in Umatilla County, where he has been engaged in the raising of horses, sheep and cattle. About this time he married Maggie Barker, a daughter of John Barker, who was killed at Heppner by "Bill" Jones in a brawl. The mother of Walker's wife was a Pitt River (Cal.) Indian, and therefore Walker's children are quarter-breeds, the strain of Indian blood being very apparent in the girls. Walker's marriage was blessed by eight children, all girls, the eldest being about eighteen years of age and the youngest two years.
During the Bannock Indian war of 1878 his services were secured as scout for the whites by Thomas Ayers, of Heppner, father of Thomas Ayers, of Pendleton, Ore. He performed valuable services in this capacity, serving under Col. Brown. While on scouting duty he discovered a very dangerous ambushade prepared by the Indians in a narrow canon, where they had gathered great masses of rock to roll down upon the troops when passing through, hoping in the confusion to cut them to pieces. Walker was surrounded by the Indians for two days on this trip, and escaped only by crawling through the brush like a snake. When he reported the ambushade the troops marched against the Indians by a different route and surprised them, inflicting great damage. For this service he was presented with \$100 in addition to his wages.
Walker is six feet one inch high, weighs 190 pounds, is as straight as an Indian, has regular features, calm blue eyes, heavy moustache and chin whiskers slightly touched with gray, and when in Pendleton wears a coarse, woolen cap, typical buckskin hunting shirt, and was armed with a six-shooter strapped to the horn of his saddle. It was to be expected that a man of his antecedents married to a half-breed Indian woman would raise a family of bold, adventurous character, and the expectation is more than realized. When he came to Pendleton about a week ago he brought with him his two oldest girls, Marcialette, familiarly known as "Babe," aged eighteen, who tips the scales at 160 pounds, and Susie, aged sixteen, weight, 145 pounds. The girls were in charge of a band of horses which they had driven from John Day River, a distance of nearly one hundred miles. The arrival of this party with their horses produced a great sensation in Pendleton.
The girls, who rode astyde and managed their ponies with the utmost grace and dexterity, wore cowboy hats, men's coats, Dolly Varden calico dresses, heavy shoes, thick woolen stockings, loosely tied handkerchiefs about their necks, and their faces were brown as berries from exposure to the elements. This was their holiday attire for service, when on dress parade in a large city, but when riding the range at home they wear the typical cowboy dress consisting of wide-brimmed sombreros, overalls, "chaps," high-top boots and spurs. Their reputation as horsewomen extends all through the bunchgrass regions, and they have a standing offer of \$100 reward for any cowboy who will perform any feat of horsemanship which they will not equal or surpass; but no man has yet claimed the reward.
These girls take care of 500 head of horses, a band of 1,500 sheep and numerous cattle, together with their father performing the entire work of the ranches, including breaking and branding of wild horses and all the other arduous duties which pertain in stock-raising. About one year ago Susie started to round up a bunch of wild horses which seemed to be on the point of getting away from her. They were on a slightly elevated ridge of rim rock, which was so narrow that she was unable to pass them and head them off, whereupon without the slightest hesitation she spurred her broncho off the edge of the level on a dead run, and landed on the level ground nine feet below, without being dismounted or injuring her horse, and succeeded in turning the band back and rounding them up.
The horse upon which she performed this remarkable feat is a thoroughbred for which her father gave fifteen of his best horses, and the same which she rode to Pendleton.
Marcialette, the eldest, is no less a dextrous horsewoman than Susie, and is an artist in all the branches of her profession, but she is also famous as an expert shot with a rifle. About one year ago she took a few days off from the routine business of the range and went into the mountains for game. In less than two weeks she killed and sent home from the woods twenty-six deer, without counting coyotes, jack rabbits and mountain lions. From this it is apparent that Miss Marcialette could give President Roosevelt, his Rough Riders and their strenuous life

cards and spades in any little games of horsemanship or animal slaying and win without half trying.
During their visit to Pendleton they made a short visit to Walla Walla to see the sights of that famous city, and upon their return they were photographed.
Having disposed of their band of horses the young ladies left for home on horseback, each leading a heavily-laden pack horse, well content with the results of their trip.
The father went by stage later. They expect to return in a few weeks with a larger band of horses for sale. Pendleton having gained a wide reputation in the horse market of Eastern Oregon.—Morning Oregonian.

CHOIR BOYS.

Distinguished Men Who Have Worn Cascocks and Cotta.
Frederick Dean says, in St. Nicholas:
From the days of King Solomon, when worship music was seemingly raised to the very highest point of perfection, and the large choral bodies of adult male singers were augmented from time to time with hundreds of women "and boys," the boy chorister flitted in and out of view, until the dawn of the Christian era; since when he has held the most undisputed and unbroken sway in the choir-loft and chancel. True, his services were dispensed with in the Sistina Chapel at Rome during the fifteenth century, but at about the same date, boys were singing in the Chapel Royal in London, and they continue there until this day. The first recorded praise of any English singer was that paid to the choristers in the time of Henry VIII., when his royal Viennese visitor was so enchanted that he wrote home that their voices were more heavenly than human, and that they did not chant like men, but gave praise like angels. Haydn sobbed when he heard the beautiful voices of the boys in St. Paul's and one of the best performances of "The Messiah" given in Handel's play was sung by a body of choristers, "boys and men fifty-five in number."
The reason for the churchly bent of most of the modern British composers is that they were brought up as choir-boys. From the time of the Restoration, when Captain Henry Cooke was appointed "master of the children," the list of English musicans is virtually the list of the Chapel Royal and St. Paul boys grown to manhood.
Henry Purcell, the father of English opera, and Thomas Tallis, the father of English cathedral music, both were graduates from the Chapel Royal choir. Richard Fayrant, William Byrd, Orlando Gibbons, Thomas Morley and all the rest of the anthem and song writers of Merrie England down to Joseph Barnby and Arthur Sullivan, studied their musical a-b-c's in cask and cotta. Barnby and Sullivan, both knighted for their distinction in music, the one for his work for the chancel, the other for work for the stage, were noted for their voices as youngsters. Barnby charmed the listeners at York Minster by his solos and Arthur Sullivan so captivated Thomas Helmore, the Chapel Royal choirmaster, with his singing of "With Verdure Clad" that he was admitted to the choir when he was eleven years of age.

Rules of Diet.

1. Plenty of water, but not too much at any one time; especially not with meals.
2. Plenty of fruit.
3. No drugs except small quantities of tea, coffee and chocolate, and spices for flavor, not for physiologic effect.
4. No nutmeat, very little meat prepared by frying or double-cooking, small quantities at not more than two meals daily.
5. Thorough mastication.
6. Leisurely habits at the table.
7. No eating between meals, liquids that require digestion, like milk, ice-cream (which melts during the process of swallowing), etc., come under this head.
8. No alteration of abstinence and excess. Use candy, fruits, desserts, etc., in moderation, at the end of meals.
9. No overloading of the stomach at any time.
10. No etiquette which forces one to eat improper foods. If pie is served leave the bottom crust without apology. Treat similar foods likewise.
11. Arrange your meals so that you can enjoy them. Don't try to eat a hearty breakfast so early that your stomach is not awake. Have your heartiest meal at noon or in the evening. Don't imagine that you can grow strong on foods that you dislike.—A. L. Benedict, M. D., in Woman's Home Companion.

Wiles of a Serpent.

There is nothing so wily as a smart man. Leave the women out of the question altogether. At an entertainment which was to be devoted entirely to the reading of poems by the perpetrators thereof, the audience was a mere handful. One man in speaking of it remarked: "The rainy evening kept all the audience away," but another suggested that it was the character of the entertainment that thinned the crowd. On this particular evening two friends, both poets, set out for the scene. One, who had taken one; there will be so many others to read that one will be enough." He, however, took six along in his inside pocket, and now since he read those six and the other man had only one, the latter is wondering how it came about, and why the man who took six should suggest but one to him!—Louisville Times.

Few Outlive the Habit.

As soon as babies are able to reach out they want to put things into their mouths that are not good for them. Few ever succeed in outliving the habit.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Allowing for breaks and scratches, says a statistician, the lead pencil will write fifty-five columns of solid matter, or an eight-page paper of seven columns to the page.
A motor sleigh propelled by spiked wheels is patented in Germany.